NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of MR. WILLIAM NICOL, in our firm, ceased on 31st ultimo.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay 1st. August, 1839.

NOTICE.—We have this day admitted MR. ALEXANDER HADDEN, and MR. JOHN SMITH, to be partners in our firm.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 1st. August, 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Tuesday next the 13th Instant, Messrs BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 11 A. M. Pieces of Woolen Cloth, 50 pairs of Blankets, an Invoce of Cotton Stockings and Socks of different qualities, Brass Drawer knobs, and Rings, a few common Guns, Hunting Whips, a quantity of Eau de Cologne, Fish Hooks, German Silver Pencil Cases, a few Boxes of Maccaroni, numerous second hand Books, Household furniture, Sundries &ca.

AT NOON.

A few dozens of Port and Sherry; and

AT 1 P. M.

Any Cattle or Carriages that may offer-

Bombay, 10th August 1839.

BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND CO.—Beg to inform their Customers and the public, that they have just landed from the "*Bombay*" and exposed for sale the undermentioned goods, the whole in prime order.

Stationery.—Foolscap (1839) Letter Paper of different descriptions, Handsomely Embossed Roan Blotting cases, Porcelane Slates, Embossed and Plain Porcelane Tablets, superfine visiting cards &c. &c.

Groceries.—Bloom Raisins, French Prunes Chocolate, Lemon Barley Sugar, Bottled fruit, Jams and Jellies.

Provisions.—Fresh Salmon in 1 and 2 ℔ Canisters, Fresh Oysters, and fine Wiltshire Bacon.

Hats from "*Moore*" late "*Bicknels and Moore*" viz. Ladies Riding Hats, Gentlemen's Broad and narrow brimmed do. and Boys Hats.

Also a few new Regulation Sword Knots.

No. 10 Forbes Street.

Bombay, 10th August 1839.

FOR SALE.—A powerful *Cape Horse* seven years old, quiet in Harness and a very fast trotter.....Price Rs 300

A Grey Arab Shigram or Buggy Horse, sound and free from vice..Price Rs 600

A second hand Buggy in excellent order and recently painted..... ....Price Rs 400

A second hand Shigram nearly as good as new.....Price Rs 450

Apply to

BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co.

Bombay, 10th August, 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION,

ON Wednesday next the 14th inst., Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will submit to public sale at their rooms, the following assortment of goods, Grey long cloths and Madapollams; Blue, Black, and Yellow Madapollams; Brown Nankeen; Cotton Stockings; Red Turkey Chintz; several Reams of curling paper; a few boxes of Pekoe and Hyson Tea; Torto eshell Combs; China table Mats; Jos-stick boats; Cigar cases; Clocks in gilt frames; Plated, Glass and Queens Ware; Pictures; Books; Mustard; an Invoice of York and Lancashire Hams; and a quantity of Beer and Claret.

FOR SALE.—At Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. the following books.

Walkers Woman.
Fincleus Female Aristocracy P. 6th.
Heads of the People.
Nicholas Nickleby to P. 13,
Crokers Songs of Ireland.
Pictorial Tables.
Charles Tyrrell.
Lewis' Life.
Broughams Statesmen.
Chivalry.

Also a handsome assortment of Paintings and prints.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. have received for Sale some very handsome sets for the washing table, consisting of large and small basins and Jugs, Soap boxes, brush trays, Foot baths, slop pails, and water jugs.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for sale a strong built Bengal Buggy, Price 450 Rs.

BYRAMJEE NASSERWANJEE DANTRA.

BEGS to acquaint the public at the presidency and at outstations, that the *shares* in his Lottery on 100 tickets in the 65th Madras Government Lottery, will be ready for sale at a reduced rate, on Wednesday next, the 14th Instant, and full particulars of the scheme will be published in the Bombay Courier of 13th Instant.—Bombay, 10th August, 1839.

NOTICE.—MR. CAETANO DE MELLO hath contracted with KHETTA MOTTAH, and GUJA COLLA, to dispose of his Oart called Cumbaraó Assessed No. 71 and of Pension 32, situated at Mahim. Any person or persons having any demand against the same either by way of Mortgage or inheritable right, he, she or they are to intimate the same by a lagal notice to the said purchasers, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise he, she, or they, will be precluded therefrom.

Bombay, 10th Augt. 1839.

FOURTEEN Numbers of Plates of Animals, Birds, Insects &c. belonging to a London 1835 Edition of Baron Cuvier's Natural History, having been found with other property in possession of a Gang of thieves near Ellichpore, any person who may have lost such Plates is requested to communicate particulars in full to the Officer Commanding at Ellichpore.

Ellichpore, 31st July, 1839.

BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, 10 AUGUST, 1839. No. 3263.

SODA WATER.

ROBERT FRITH, the original manufacturer of *Soda Water* at this Presidency, in returning thanks for the extensive support he has enjoyed for the past ten years from his Friends and the Public, begs to intimate that he has received "*Per Thomas Coutts*" a powerful *Soda Water* Machine and Apparatus, constructed on improved principles which his long experience has enabled him to suggest, with which he is now empowered to manufacture Soda Water of unrivalled good quality, SOLD ONLY BY SPRAGUE AND Co. Chemists, Rampart Row.

N. B,—All Soda Water, manufactured by the above, have the brand S. F. and Co. on the corks under the tin.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS, will Sell by Public auction, on Monday, the 12th Instant, at the Residence of the late *Mr. John Joseph Fernandes*, at Mazagone, in the Premises, formerly belonging to the late *Mr. Quadros*, the Household Furniture &c. the property of the said deceased, consisting of Silver and plated ware, Glass, Queens ware, Cots, Tables, Chairs, Couches, Presses, sideboards, Tea Poys, Pianofortes, an eight day Clock, Gold Pocket Watches, Chandileers, Globe Lamps Double and Single, Wallshades with and without Pans and Drop; Pictures in Gilt Frames, China Sugar Jars, Flower Vases, a Collection of English, Latin, French, Greek, Portuguese and Mahratta Books, Cooking utensils &c. &c.

And at 12 o'clock a Neat Shigram with an English Horse and Harness, Buggy with several sets of Harness, Palanqueens &c.

The property is now on View.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS.—will sell by public auction, on Monday, the 19th instant, at their Rooms, the Household Furniture and property of a Gentleman, consisting of Plate, Plated and Glass Ware, Dinner Service, hanging and Wall *Argand Lamps, Chairs, Couches, Ottomans with crimson damask, Dining, Round, Card, Sofa and pier Tables. side Board, Skreens, Presses, handsome China Lacquered Tea* poys, a neat Europe built Barouch, newly lined, a very handsome patent Pianoforte by Collard and Collard late Clementi, made expressly for this country, and almost new &c. &c. &c.—Bombay, 10th August, 1839.

FOR SALE.---On Commission, three Setts of Horse Clothing of the very handsomest kind, made complete—bordered, Silk Crimson, consisting of Quarter Cloths, Hoods, Breast Cloths, Rollers and Roller Cloths, Price Rs. 75 each. Apply to *Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons*.--Bombay, 10th August 1839.

ON Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES and Co. the following Wines viz.

Madeira in wood from Keirs and Co. at	Rs 550 ℔ pipe.	Rs 275 ℔ hhd.
Do. in do. „ Murdoch & Co. at „	500 ℔ do.	
Sherry in do. „ R. Bowman at „	375 ℔ hhd.	
Ditto in bottle from Bruce Shaw. Hope and Co. of Leith at „	18 & 16 ℔ dozen.	
Claret in bottle Destournels Cos „	21 & Rs 25 ℔ doz.	
Ditto Pomys Medoc at „	14 ℔ dozen.	
Ditto from Mr. C. Thomson at „	14 ℔ do.	
Sauterne from ditto at „	12 ℔ do.	

The Clarets and Sauterne are in dozen cases.

Bombay, 10th August 1839.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Hollands Gin of a superior and mild quality, in cases of 15 square bottles each.

THOS. JEFFERIES AND Co.

Meadow Street, 10th Augt. 1839.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, Ind and Smiths "Pale Ale" Just landing from the "Bombay"; confidently recommended equal to any been in the market.

THOMAS JEFFERIES & Co.

Meadow, Street, 10th August 1839.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Thucker Girdhur Howdowjee*, has contracted with *Bhanabhoy Anoopram*, to purchase, a Dewelling house, situated in Wittulwaddy, without the Fort, in the neighbourhood of a house of Pragjee Visram. Any person or persons having any claim or demand by way of Mortgage, Inheritable right or otherwise, are hereby requested to make known the same to Thucker Curson Mahadowjee, at his house, near Kalcadavie, without the fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise they will be precluded therefrom,—Dated 7th August. 1839.

ખબર•ફીઆંથી•આપીએચજે—ઠકર•ગોર ધર•ફોધવજીએ•ધર•એક•ભાનાભાજ•અનુપ રોમ•પાશેથી•વેચાતુ•લેવાનુ•શાટુ•ફીધુંછે•તે• ભાફારફોટ•વીઠલવાડીમો•પરાગજી•વીશરોમ નાં•ધેર•ની•પડોશમોછે—એ•કુપર•ફરએક• લોક•અથવા•લોફોનો•ગીરવી•અથવા•વાર શો•અથવા•ખીજી•ફાંજ•રીતનો•દાવો•અથ વા•માંગણ•પોચતુ•ફોએતો•તેનાંમોને•જાંણ• ફરેચજે•આજથી•દીન ૧૪ ની•મુદતમો•ઠકર ફરશંન•માધવજીને•ભાફારફોટ•ફાલફાદેવી• આગાલ•તેનાં•ધેરમો•જફેર•ફરે—મુદતપછી• ફોજનો•દાવો•ફબુલ•ફરશે•નફી—તારીખ ૭ મી•આગાશટ ૧૮૩૯ ❀

WITHULDUSS BHOYCHUND & CO.'S 1st BOMBAY MINOR LOTTERY.

ON 95 Tickets of the 65th Madras Government Lottery, consisting of 300 Chances in two Classes.

SCHEME.

FIRST CLASS.

1	Prize of		10	Tickets of the 1st Class of the Govt. Ly.
1	do..of		5	
4	do..of..	1 Ticket each	4	
6	do..of..	½ do	3	
16	do..of..	¼ do	4	
72	do..of..	⅛ do	9	
100				

SECOND CLASS.

1	Prize of		20	Tickets of the 2d Class of the Government Lottery.
1	do..of		8	
1	do..of		3	
5	do..of..	1 Ticket each	5	
8	do..of..	½ do	4	
32	do..of..	¼ do	8	
40	do..of..	⅛ do	5	
112	do..of..	1/16 do	7	
200	Prizes.		95	Tickets.

The price of a Ticket in the First Class is Rs 15

The additional price of a Ticket bought and not drawn in the 1st Class, is.....Rs 25

The price of a Ticket in the Second Class, is Rs 40

1st—Parties who may be desirous of renewing Tickets in the Second Class, will be required to produce the Ticket of the First Class, or pay the full price of a Tickets in the Second Class.

2d.—Up-country applicants are requested to include the amount of postage in their remittance, as also send explicit instructions for the renewal of their Tickets, and of the disposal of their Prize Tickets to prevent any unnecessary delay or inconvenience, in the despatch of the same, prior to the drawing of the Government Lottery.

3d.—The drawing of this Lottery, with the description of Prizes, will be published in the public papers for the information of Subscribers.

4th.—The Prizes will be distributed two days after the drawing of each Class.

5th.—Applications for Chance to be made at the Office of the Proprietors, opposite to the General Post Office.

6th.—The Tickets were for Sale on Wednesday the 7th August 1839, and the drawing of the 1st Class will take place on Wednesday the 25 September 1839.

7th.—The undrawn Ticket in 1st Class will be received to be renewed in the 2d Class twenty days before the drawing of the 2d Class of Government Lottery, and after which period all applications for renewal will be forfeited, and such Ticket to be re-sold to a new purchaser.

WITHULDUSS BHOYCHUND & Co.
Projectors.

Bombay, opposite to the General Post Office, 10th August 1839.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Mr. GABRIEL ROBERTS has contracted to Mortgage with GOCUL BOODER, his two houses, adjoining each other, on Furzundary Ground, situated in the Oart called Dhassowdy, without the Fort, assessed No. 25 & 26, if any person or persons have any claim or demand by way of mortgage, inheritable right or otherwise, they are requested to make known the same to GOCUL BOODHER, at his house, near Nagacha Padda, thro' the notice of an attorney at Law, within fourteen days from the date hereof, else they will be precluded therefrom,—Dated 7th Aug. 1839.

ખબર•ફીઆંથી•આપીએચજે—મીશતર• ગાબરીએલ•રાબટશ•એ•ધણીએ•પોતાનાં• ભે•ધેરો•એક•એકને•લગાતાં•ફરજંદાદી• જમીન•કુપરનાં•ગોકલ•ભુધરને•ગીરવી•આપ વાનુ•શાટુ•ફીધુંછે•તે•મી•ભાફારફોટ•યશવડી વાડીમોછે•તે•કુપર•આશેરામેનદનાં•આંકો ૨૫ તથા ૨૬ મોછે—એ•કુપર•ફરએક•લોક•અ થવા•લોકોનો•ગીરવી•અથવા•વારશો•અથ વા•ખીજી•ફાંજ•રીતનો•દાવો•અથવા•માંગ ણ•પોચતુ•ફોએતો•તેનાંમોને•જાંણ• ફરેચજે•આજથી•દીન ૧૪ ની•મુદતમો•ઠકર ફરશંન•માધવજીને•ભાફારફોટ•ફાલફાદેવી• આગાલ•તેનાં•ધેરમો•જફેર•ફરે—મુદતપછી• ફોજનો•દાવો•ફબુલ•ફરશે•નફી—તારીખ ૭ મી•આગાશટ ૧૮૩૯ ❀

ADVERTISEMENT.

RUNSORD PURSHOTUM POY, and *his four Brothers*, legal heirs and representatives of Purshotum Poy, late of Bombay, Hindoo, Inhabitant, deceased, will sell an Oart called Khintah, belonging to them, containing 1¼ wheel, situated in *Ahger* at Mahim. If any person or persons having any claim of inheritance or by way of mortgage &c. he, she or they may apply to HURBAH PURSHOTUM DHOOMEH, and GUNNESS WASSOODEW CAMUTT, at Mahim, within 14 days from this date, otherwise their claim will not be admitted.—Bombay, 7th August, 1839.

ON SALE.—At Messrs. B. & A. HORMUSJEE's, Bank of England Post Bills, due on presentation in Sets of £100 @ £200 Sterling.

Bombay, 10th Augt. 1839.

TO BE LET A House in Mazagone, at the Top of Nesbit Lane. Apply to CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE.—10th August 1839.

FOR SALE.—No. XXXIV, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST corrected up to 20th May 1839. Printed on Europe paper. PRICE, RUPEES 3. Courier Office, 10th August 1839.

NOTICE is hereby given, that WITTULDASS, GOCULDASS and MOHUNJEE RAYAH, (Bhunsallee) has contracted to sell, to JAIRAM DAYAL, and PETAMBER DAYAL, all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with the Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling House, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, at Bhundaree Street, called or known by the name of Vurney Gaddey, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under (No. 48) and subject to a years quit and ground rent under (No. 523). Any person or persons having any claim or demand by way of Mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, are hereby requested to make known the same to Messrs. Morgan, and Armitage, Attornies for the purchasers, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated, 9th August, 1839.

ખબર•ફીઆંથી•આપીએચજે—વીઠલદાશ• ગોકલદાશ•તથા•મોહનજી•રામ•જનશાલી એફોએ•ધેરે•એક•જમીન•શુધ્ધાં•જેરામ•દયા લ•તથા•પીતાંમબર•દયાલને•વેચાતુ•આપવા નુ•શાટુ•ફીધુંછે—તે•ભાફારફોટ•જનદારી• મોફોલામોછ•તેને•લોકો•વરની•ગાડી•ફરી•ફેહે છે•તે•ઉપર•આશેશમેનદનાં•ચોપડાનો•આંક• ૪૮ મોછે•તથા•લોએલાડાનો•આંક• ૫૨૩ મોછે—એ•કુપર•ફરએક•લોક•અથવા•લેફો નો•ગીરવી•અથવા•વારશો•અથવા•ખીજી•ફાં ક•રીતનો•દાવો•અથવા•માગણ•ફોએતો•તે નાંમોને•જાંણ•ફરેચજે•આજથી•દીન ૧૪ ની•મુદતમો•મીશીઅરશ•મારગીન•તથા•આ રમીટજ•ખરીદદારનાં•રાનાં•વકીલોને•જાણ ફરે—મુદત•પછી•ફોજનો•દાવો•ફબુલ•ફર શે•નફી—તારીખ ૮ મી•આગાશટ ૧૮૩૯ ❀

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 31st July 1839.

No. 410.—First Grade Apprentices Joseph Oliver and Thomas Frost, are promoted to 1st Hospital Assistants, and placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy from the 22nd instant.

Bombay Castle, 2nd August 1839.

No. 411.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, in accordance with the Regulations of the Bengal Presidency, Executive Engineers shall come under the rules applicable to the General Staff in regard to allowances during absence on duty or on leave.

The Government General Order 29th June 1820, by which the allowances to an Infantry Officer performing the duty of an Executive Engineer is restricted to Rupees (4) four der diem and the Government General Order No. 155 of 1839, fixing the allowance for a Captain Acting as Inspecting Engineer, at Rupees 520, instead of 350 per mensem, are rescinded.

The Officiating Executive Officer at a Garrison Station will draw the addition half batta granted by the Government General Order 13th April 1820, (Code Page 192, Art. 25.)

Bombay Castle, 3rd August 1839.

No. 412.—Lieutenant Colonel G. Moore, Member of the Military Board, is permitted to proceed to the Decan, with leave of absence for one month.

Bombay Castle, 5th August 1839.

No. 413.—With the sanction of the Government of India, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the Garrison Non-Commissioned Staff attached to the Town Major's Office in future, consist of a Conductor, a Garrison Serjeant Major, and a Key Serjeant.

Bombay Castle, 6th August 1839.

No. 414.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed.

Lieutenant H. Ash, of the 2 th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Quarter Master and Interpretor to that Regiment, during the period Lieutenant R. Keily may be employed at the requisition of the Political Commissioner for Guzerat, or until further orders.

No. 415.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed.

Ensign J. E. Taylor, of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Interpreter to the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, from the date of Lieutenant Keily's departure from Baroda, until the arrival of Lieutenant Ash.

No. 415.—The following promotions are made:—

7th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Brevet Captain H. Stockley to be Captain, and Ensigh H. M. Blake to be Lieutenant, in succession to Gordon deceased, Date of Rank 23rd July 1 39.

The undermentioned Officer to be ranked from the date specified opposite his name, and posted to the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, vice Blake promoted.

	Rank in the Regiment	Army
Ensign E. S. Niblock	23rd July 1839.	12th Decr. 1838

No. 417.—The following promotions are made:—

Cavalry

Lieutenant Colonel, E. Sandwith to be Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, vice Turner deceased Date of Rank 29th April 1839.

Senior Major D Cuninghame to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Sandwith promoted.....Ditto do.

2nd Regiment Light Cavalry.

Captain J. Brooks to be Major, Lieutenant H. L. Salmon to be Captain, and Cornet W. Marriott to be Lieutenant, in succession to Cuninghame promoted.....Ditto do.

The undermentioned officer to be ranked from the dates specified opposite his name, and posted to the 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, vice Mariott promoted.

	Rank in the Regiment.	Army.
Cornet C. F. Magniac	29th April 1839.	2nd Jan. 1839.

Bombay Castle, 7th August 1389.

No. 418.—Lieutenant Welland, of the Regiment of Artillery, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. S. BOYD,—*Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 31st July 1839.

No. 82.—Consequent on the retirement of Lieutenants Swan, Prentice and Warden of the Indian Navy, the following promotions are made, leaving the dates of Commissions to be settled hereafter.

Mr. Midshipman J. Stephens, to be Lieutenant, vice Swan.

„ Midshipman W. C. Barker, to be Lieutenant vice Prentice.

„ Midshipman A. McDonald, to be Lieutenant, vice Warden.

No. 83.—First Grade Apprentices Joseph Oliver, and Thomas Frost, are promoted to first Hospital Assistants, and placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, from the 22nd instant.

No. 84.—The following temporary appointments and arrangements are confirmed.

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INDIAN NAVY.

Lieutenant Jones, to the charge of the Schooner Royal Tiger, from the 10th June last.

Mr. Christopher, to be Acting Lieutenant of the Euphrates, from the date of Lieutenant Prushard's discharge to the shore on medical certificate.

Acting Lieutenant Christopher, of the Euphrates, to relieve Acting Lieutenant Barker from the duties of Mate, from the 21st June last.

Bombay Castle, 5th August 1839.

No. 85.—Consequent on the retirement of Lieutenant Buckler, Mr. Midshipman W. Feil, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant; the date of Commission will be settled hereafter.

Bombay Castle, 6th August 1839

No. 86.—Commander Nott is permitted to proceed to the Deccan, with leave of absence, until the 8th Proximo.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. S. BOYD—*Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd August 1839.

Captain LeGrand Jacob, acting 1st Assistant Political Agent in Katteawar, resumed charge of his duties, on the 18th June last.

Bombay Castle, 7th August 1839.

Captain P. T. French, Bheel agent at Ahmednuggur, is permitted to visit Poona, on private affairs, for a period of ten days.

Lieutenant J. R. Keily, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, assumed charge on the 22nd ultimo, of the Office of Acting Assistant to the Political Agent in the Mahee Caunta.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th August 1839.

The Judges of the sudder dewanee adawlut have issued a sunned bearing date the 27th ultimo, to Seetaram Narrain Sahrasurboodey, authorizing him to practice as vakeel in the sudder dewanee adawlut at Bombay.

The Judges of the sudder dewanee adawlut have been pleased to make the following arrangements.

Khansahib Syed Goolam Mahomed Mahomed Ruza, sudder ameen, has been transferred from Broach to Nassick, in the zillah of Ahmednuggur.

Khansahib Byramjee, acting sudder ameen at Broach, in the zillah of Surat, has been confirmed in that office.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID.—*Actg Chief Secy.*

NOTIFICATION.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

FINANCE.

It is hereby notified for general information, that all Bills drawn upon Government after the 1st proximo, must be presented, in the first instance, to the Accountant General, who will accept and Register them. Collectors and other Functionaries who are empowered to Draw Bills, are Directed to apprize the parties to whom they may be granted, of this change.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID,—*Actg. Chief Secy.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

FINANCE.

Notice is hereby given, that tenders will be received at this Office, until noon on Saturday next the 10th instant, for Bills to be drawn by this Government, on the Government of Bengal, to the extent of (500,000) Five Lacs of Company's Rupees, payable thirty days after sight, for any sum in even hundreds, not less than (1000) one thousand Rupees.

The tenders will be opened at noon precisely, on the day abovementioned, in the presence of all such parties as may choose to attend.

J. H. CRAWFORD.—*Accountant General.*

Bombay Castle, 6th August 1839.

BOMBAY DURPUN.—AUGUST 9.

We are informed that a violent Cholera had broken out at Pundhurpoor during the late fair at that place, in which thousands of people were congregated from all parts of the country. It is stated that hundreds of the poor pilgrims were carried away, and that their bodies were thrown in the Bheema for want of the funeral rites.

Cholera appears to prevail in other parts of the Deccan also.

We are happy to notice that there has been the most abundant and seasonable fall of rain throughout the whole Presidency during the last month. The territories of the Nizam and the Guicowar seem also to have experienced favourable weather throughout. Nearly 32 Inches of rain have fallen here in July, which greatly exceeds the quantity fallen in the same month during the last twenty years, with the exception of the year 1830.

POONA.—Two of the leaders of the late rebellion by name Sugajee Gunggadhur, and Ramchundra Gunesh were executed at Poona, on Monday, the 29th ultimo. It is said some parties connected with another rebellion are now taking their trial before the Sudder Foujdare Adawlut.

OOKAMUNDUL.—Letters from Ookamundul inform us that there was lately an affray, between the Guicowar's forces and the plundering Wageras of the district—that 12 men of the latter were killed, and six taken prisoners. Some of the Sirkar's people also lost their lives in the disturbance.—*Dorrbeen 7th, August.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—WHAT IS EVERY BODY'S BUSINESS IS NOBODY'S BUSINESS, so wrote your Correspondent X. Y. Z. Mr. Editor, in the Bombay Courier of the 30th July, but if I am not very much mistaken in regard to the source whence X. Y. Z's. communication emanated, *he* has recently shown that he can make it his *own* business to remove the nuisances he complains of, as far as they affect his *own* Property, although the proper authorities allow them to exist unheeded, and has proved too that real nuisances and encrochments are not of such difficult removal, as the supineness of those authorities would lead the public to conclude. Look along that portion of the Warden road contiguous to the Police Chowkey and you will not find a Dhobee at work, or a Dhobee's Tattoo or Bullock *astray* for some hundred yards or two at least.--- and I *guess* from what I have heard of late, that you will not see a pile of Contractors road materials allowed to be accumulated there, when once the present heaps are removed.---or a Contractors Rock Breaker, or stone gatherer permitted to carry on his work within three hundred yards of high water mark in future. Let every individual, Mr. Editor, who owns or rents property along the Warden road, do the same as X. Y. Z., and the public will soon see that though the nuisances already existing cannot *all* be removed by private interference, the continuance of most of them may be prevented, and learn also to appreciate the obligation they are under to the authorities who have tacitly sanctioned their existence for the last five or six years---for I say with X. Y. Z. that they have only grown up within that period.

A. B. C.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

August 4th. Lieut. E. C. Cotgrave, 8th Regt. N. I. from Sattara.

DEPARTURES.

August 6th. Capt. J C. Heath, 5th Regt. N. I. to Poonah.
Ditto ditto Ensign Kemball, 12th Regt. N. I. to do.
Ditto 3rd Lieut. Col. George Moore, Staff, to Decan

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—None.

DEPARTURES.

Augt. 5th Barque John Denniston, Charles Barker, Master, to Calcutta.

Passenger.—A. H. Huschke.

Do. Do.—Ship Futty Rahimon, Shaboo bin Tyab, Naiquedah, to Calcutta.

Do. 7th. Ship Triumph, Thomas Green, Master, to China.

Do. Barque Syria, George Currie, Master to Calcutta.

Do. 8th Ship Johnstone, T. T. Spence, Master, to Liverpool.

Passengers—Mr. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Aitchison, Mrs. Doctor Brennan, Miss Collins, Mr. Menge, Lieut. Pruen, one European Female Servant.

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Steamer	Superintendent I. N.	Suez and Aden	16th Sept.
Ann	Dirom Carter & Co.	China	
Golconda	Framjee Cawasjee Esq.		
Packet Boat Bordelais	Tho's Jeffries & Co.	Bordeaux	
Johnstone	Edmond Bibby & Co.	Liverpool	10th Augt.
Wm Harris	Ritchie Stuart & Co.	London	10th do.
Thetis	Dirom Carter & Co.	Ditto.	15th Angt.
Mahamoody	Manockjee Jeejeebhoy.	Madras	
Lady Wilmot Horton	Bhicajee Rustomjee.	Zanzibar	5th do.
Crown	Dirom, Carter & Co.	Liverpool	with dispatch
Caledonia	McGregor B. & Co.	Liverpool.	10th Augt.
Alanker	McVicar Burn & Co.		
Commerce	McVicar Burn & Co.		
Sir Herbert Compton	Aga Mahomed Rahim Esq		
Ossmaney	Ditto	ditto	in few days
Lady Grant	Khemchund Motichund.		
Demerara Packet	Frith & Co.	London	15th Augt.
Glenelg	Dirom Carter & Co.	China	in all Sept.
Mary Gordon	Purdoonjee Limjee		
Brig Tawse	Aga Mahomed Rahim Esq.	Muscat	
Bombay	Dirom C. & Co.	China	with dispatch

* Where a Steamer will be in readiness to Convoy a Mail to Suez.
H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings.
" " " Steamer Semiramis.
" " " Indus.
" " " Berenice.
" " " Shannon Schooner. At the Rock Station.
" " " Thetis Light Vessel. Do. do. do.
" " " Sloop of War Elphinstone.
" " " Surveying Tender Cardiva, at Mazagon.
" " " Ditto.... ..ditto Maldiva at do.
" " " Brig Tapteo.
" " " Schoner Emily.
Country Vessels.—Cambridge, Grab Ship Dewlut Savoy, Benares Brig Grab Caudry, Putaubeer Shivoy, Jenne, Earl of Clare, Fazenbany, Narsew, Rampertap, Hannah, Hamido, Helen, Ruby Hydrooze, Ardaseer, Regia, Socbrow, Hydrooze and Coll. Newall.
Arab—Ship Tauze
American—Barque A. Gracie.
French.—Barque Vrai Francais.

EXPECTED.

VESSELS	AGENTS	FROM	TO SAIL
H. Compy. Steamer..			
Cleopatra.....	Supt. India Navy....	London ..	1st August
* Childe Harold....	Foster & Co.....	do.. ..	29th May
Isabella.....	Dirom C. & Co.....	Crk & Cape	10th April
* Herculean.....	..... Do.....	Liverpool..	18th May
* Heywood.....	McVicar Burn & Co..	do	6th June
* Kingston.....	W. N. & Co.....	Llanelly ..	18th April
Grenada.....	Gibb Miller & Co...	Liverpool..	27th April
* Lintin.....	Higginson & Cardwell	do.. ..	18th May
Alexander.....	Ritchie Steuart & Co..	Llanelly ..	In Feb
* Buteshire.....	Skinner & Co.....	Clyde....	30th April
Buckingamshire...	D. & M. Pestonjee....	St. Aust	
Severn.....	.....Do.....	Calcutta..	
Paquet d'Havana....		Bordeaux.	
Emilia.....	Thos. Jeffries & Co...	Rio....	1st Jan
Lady Feversham....	Dirom C. & Co.....	London ..	early in July
George Canning.....	Foster & Co.....	do.	22d June.
Hopkinson.....	Edmund Bibby & Co..	do.	30th do
Herald.....	Ritchies S. & Co.....	do.	do..do
* Herefordshire.....	D. & M. Pestonjee....	do.	6th June.
Strabone.....	W. Nicol & Co.....	do.. ..	in all Augst.
Berkshire.....	.....	do.	In all Augst.
Owen Glendower....	.....	do.	25th May.
Ningra.....	.....	Shields..	3d do.
* Salsett.....	.....	do.	5th May
Princess Charlotte....	Dirom C. & Co.....	Liverpool	15th June.
Sir Colin Campbell...	Gibb Miller & Co.....	do.	20th do.
Grace.....	W. Nicol & Co.....	do.	
* Regular.....	Ritchie & Co.....	do.	4th June.
* Hero.....	W. N° & Co	Clyde	7th do.
Malabar.....	.....	London ..	10th July.
Progre....	Skinner & Co.....	Bordeaux.	4th June.
Sir Edward Paget...	.....	London.	1st August.
General Palmer..	.....	do.. ..	1st July.
Peacock.....	.....	do.. ..	10th August.
* Annie.....	.....	do. & Suez.	

From Singapore—Asia Felix,
" *Colombo.*—Jeune Antoinette.
" *Calcutta.*—Cavendish Bentinck, Betsey, Futta Salam Drougan, Lowjee Family, and Sirius.
" *Salem*—American Brig Waverly.
" *Moulmein.*—Lord Castlereigh.

* *Have sailed. According to the latest account.*

HIGH WATER TABLE 10TH AUGUST, 1839.

	Morn.	Eve.
Saturday	11 48	0 8
Sunday	0 26	0 44
Monday	0 59	1 14

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE

AGRA UKHBAR.—July 27.

To the Editor of the Agra Ukhbar.

Sir.—We march from this en route to Caubul 2 days after the Lohanne merchants arrive, who will probably be in the day after-to-morrow with 2,700 camels laden with grain, besides which the Commissariat have with them 15 day's supply for the Army on full rations. The other day the 3rd Cavalry 48th and 2 guns were sent out to meet the merchants and convey them in, as a large body of plunderers had assembled together a few miles from this for the purpose of intercepting the supplies. Lately we have had a great many camels carried off, men killed and dawks plundered by those cowardly people who are taking advantage of our conciliatory system. The grand object of this Political drama is to place the unpopular 'mendicant' King on the throne without blood-shed; to gain this object no expence has been, or will be spared, and this leads these barbarians to suppose that we are afraid of them, nor will they be convinced to the contrary until they get well thrashed. Had these people had common pluck they might have foiled our Army by cutting off our supplies and destroying our camels and effectually have prevented us from reaching Candahar. The narrow and difficult passes, the high rocks, and knowledge of the country would have favoured a determined few in all their undertakings, but want of courage prevented them from striking a blow, and although we shall have to skirmish with the Ghilgies nearly the whole way to Cabul, yet the chances are Shah Soojah will reach that city without a single battle being fought; and a few Regiments will be quite sufficient to keep him on his throne, for the different Chiefs will never act in concert together, and that failing, courage, extraordinary in a whole nation, ought to prevent our Government from ever being alarmed at conspiracies that may hereafter raise in Afghanistan. The Afghans are said to be descended from the Jews, they certainly have all the characteristics of that people, and perhaps the Belochee tribes inhabiting the Hills may be descended from the Israelites. If cunning, indolence, treachery, and strong Jewish features can claim descent from that unfortunate race, these wild uncivilized tribes may be their descendants, Major Todd, accompanied by 4 officers left this yesterday evening for Herat under a salute of 13 guns, you may perhaps have heard that Shah Kamran claims the crown of Caubul and Candahar as being the son of an older Brother (Mahmoud). Though at the same time his Ambassador told the Envoy he would wave his right to the throne on receiving the sum of 3 crores of rupees. For says the modest Kamran, if it was not for the English, the Persians never would have thought of going to India and therefore they attacked me as my city lay on the road to your possessions, and therefore you ought to defray the expences of the seige. The proposition was so absurd that every one in the room burst out in a roar of laughter, in which the Herattees heartily joined, begging at the same time the envoy would write to say, they had fought most strongly for their master's rights. We march in two divisions from this place, viz. The Cavalry Division, 1st Brigade of Infantry Camel Battery, and Grant's Troop lead. The 2nd day the Shah's Force move, and the 3rd day the remaining Troops, the 37th Timmings Troop and some irregular horse remain for the treasure which is expected to arrive in about a month. Shah Soojah's 2nd and 5th Infantry, as well as Captain Anderson's horse, are to be stationed at Candahar which would be a pleasant place enough provided there were good houses, plenty of European supplies, and a river communication with Bombay, several officers have recently been appointed to the contingent, viz., Lieutenants Moorhouse, Macdonald, LeGeyt, Gaussene, the latter has been appointed to Captain Anderson's corps in the room of Lieutenant Moffat who has rejoined his regiment the 2nd Cavalry. It is cruelly hot in tents, Ther. 112 in the day time, nor shall we have it cooler until we arrive at Kelaublo Ghiljee, when we hope these villains will make a stand against us. A party of plunderers yesterday carried off one hundred camels from the 1st Brigade, and killed one soldier and severely wounded four others of Her Majesty's 13th, who poor fellows were unarmed and acting the part of surwans.

The 47th Native Infantry are under orders to proceed to Barrackpore by water, on the 4th of September. From this, and being a "Marine Corps," it is thought their services will be required in Burmah this cold season. We have not heard what Corps will succeed them here.

It is rumoured Lord Auckland's designation is to be changed and that he is to be styled Captain General of India. Whether additional Civil or Military powers are to be conferred on him, we know not, but he cannot well have more virtual command of the Forces than he has, unless the Office of Commander-in-Chief is dispensed with altogether.

The 4th Company 4th Battalion of Artv., now stationed at Agra, have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for service. Their destination is, it is supposed, Joudhpoor.

At present there is but one Officer with it, Lt. Douglas.

CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—July 23.

A letter from Simlah, dated the 7th instant, communicates the most welcome (*if true*) intelligence, that the Governor General has received instructions to raise the Infantry Regiments (we suppose of all the Presidencies, though this is not stated) to one thousand Rank and File each---adding two Captains and two Lieutenants to each ! ! We are disposed to believe this intelligence, but being so often deceived, we are constrained to *announce* it with less confidence than we feel warranted in doing---and beg to offer our Military friends our sincerest wishes that it may be confirmed; for although not exactly according to our own idea of the most proper augmentation, which should be made to our Indian Army, it would be a great improvement on its present condition and add very materially to its strength. There are some Regiments whose old Subalterns would prefer our *Englishman* contemporary's six new Regiments---some of them, the 8th for instance, having four Brevet Captains ! the junior having held that rank for nearly two years and a half---but we shall be very happy if our news be true, and we shall conclude with reference to the said increase by saying to our Military friends, WE WISH YE MAY GET IT ! ! !

THE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Courier.

Mr. Editor,—The late retroprogressive accounts of the Steam question promise a further spell of the delights of the overland journey for our letters and papers, and render any suggestion which may tend to reduce the delay to which they are now subject worthy of attention: permit me to offer, for the consideration of the Authorities, the following, on the success of which I have not the least doubt, if properly adopted and carried through honestly by the subordinates.

The distance dawk runners have now to travel is, I believe, six miles, but it is well known that a bearer in work will, for a little reward, accomplish nearly ten times that distance at the usual rate of travelling, I have frequently gone from Benares to Ghazipore, forty-eight miles, in from twelve to fourteen hours on one set of bearers. The delay now I believe commences at Nugpore, and nothing more is necessary than that bearers be prepared there for, say, four relays, and that a portion of the dawk be despatched every four hours with orders for the runners not to return until they had performed four stages *for each of which they should receive in each at the moment, the value of at least a day's hire*; on this the whole hinges, for they will not take extra work without the pay; but I am most certain that if a rupee be given to each man he will run the four stages with even less than four hours interval, this will bring up all the letters and extras within twenty-four hours, and leave the Europe papers to come on by the regular dawks if not included in the four extra dispatches—the expences would be about Rs. 600 per month, which, if absolutely necessary, might be covered by an anna on each single letter, Government of course bearing the portion occupied in their despatches and the free letters—I have said enough now for those interested to carry out the measure, or not, as they please,

And am, yours,
DAWK,

July 25.

BENGAL HURKARU.—July 23.

The Shipping Report of this morning announced the arrival of the *Hallyards*, Brown, from Glasgow 25th February, and the *Osprey*, Quinton, from Colombo 17th June, and Jaffre 13th July.

ENGLISHMAN. July 24,

We are informed that the *Enterprize*, steamer, goes to the Eastward at the end of this week or the beginning of the next.

H. M. Ship *Volage* has, we understand, been despatched to Canton, with the view probably of watching the proceedings of Commissioner Lin, and of affording such protection as circumstances may render necessary.

Sympathising, as we naturally must, with any brother editor who is pressed down by the iron hand of power, we give prominence to the following letter describing the treatment to which the *Moorshedabad News* has just been subjected. The letter comes to us properly authenticated, and we therefore cannot doubt the facts advanced. We abstain however, from all commentary, because we are not in possession of any better information, touching the *motives* of the authorities, then that which is supplied by the conjectures of our correspondent:—

To the Editor of the Englishman.

Sir,—For a considerable time the authorities of the station have been hostile to the *Moorshedabad News*, on account of the earnestness with which it has commented on the injurious act of the well-meaning perhaps, but inexperienced young magistrates in the Mofussil. Sums of money by men high in power have been offered to any person who would 'knock the press on the head.' With this spirit existing it was not likely that *some* opportunity would be long wanting to attempt to crush it. On Friday last, as the printer was walking over from an adjoining house, a number of men headed by a Serjeant seized him, and told him he was their prisoner. They held in their hand a *perwannah*, which he would not read, and which the natives in the office could not decypher, but he thought it better to obey, and he proceeded with them. I saw him from may door. The magistrate's force most roughly handled him, pulling him in every direction, and would not, though it was mid-day, allow him the privilege of getting his hat, and they would have dragged him through the sun hatless, had not some one thrown it to him over the chuprassies' head. His offence, he, nor I, nor any one else, yet knows. He has, his brother has told me, been denied the use of pen, ink and paper. His brother is denied admission to him, and he is held a close prisoner. No notice of an action against him had been given him until he was dragged to jail. Particulars no one yet knows. Last night the printing office was sealed up, and the number about to be issued was retained, together with all the property. (Query. Is this legal before trial?) The Superintendent of Police arrived on Thursday, the day previous to this business. He is partaking of the hospitalities of Mr. Elliott, with whom also Mr. Lushington, the subordinate police magistrate, resides. Has this unseemly intimacy between judge and defendant, (for such is the relative position of superintendent and magistrate,) any thing to do with it? You shall hear particulars as they become known; in the mean time, in haste.

Your's obediently,
TWIG.

Berhampore, July, 21, 1839.

THE SPORTSMAN.

[The following letter was sent us for the *Sporting Magazine*, and will occupy a page in the forthcoming number. As, however, by the time the periodical appears all interest in Candahar will be superceded by that which henceforth attaches to Cabul, we think it as well to publish the communication at once.—Ed. Eng.]

CANDAHAR AS A SPORTING STATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL SPORTING MAGAZINE.

Sir,—I have just had a peep at your No. 74, for April last, which has found its delighted way to the city of the best hunting boxes probably, in the whole world. Glad to see you are smiling comfortably at old Mag. Merrylass, and that writers flock to feed her and themselves when she is sore distressed. I hope I may be allowed to follow their example, as all here are precious hungry---robbing Peter to pay Paul, first to upset us, and now, barking at Bengallees won't feed ducks. But a word on the sporting celebrity of this place!

Your correspondent Detonator and others who talk about sporting stations in the provinces, should just come here and try their fists, and then Mr. Editor,—ay! then potent Mr. Editor, you *would* have a book! But, as these gentlemen of the fields, cannot perhaps, very conveniently, leg it this way, and may, for all I know, be steering exactly South-East with much determination, instead of the slight variation of the compass, North-West, with much deliberation, I trust you will put up with a little of the shape of a new goose-quill, who has never troubled you before with his cackling; and, as I have stump'd it a few considerable miles, with two pair of legs under me, I suppose I ought to be considered authentic.—

It would be a difficult task indeed, dear Sir, to expound to your readers the haunts and habits of the various species of game which swarm these regions; and, equally so the task of relating the peregrinations and toils I have personally undergone in my very successful explorings after small fry, together with the soul-stirring encounter, and narrow escapes from the hunter's nobler aim;—moreover I hate egotism, and shall therefore confine myself (cutting the matter short) rather to what there is *not* to be found in these parts, than to what there *is*;—then, by the rule of substraction, so exceedingly useful in all debtor and creditor accounts, it will, of course, become easy to your readers to draw comparisons between this and other sporting stations; when (forgive my chuckling) I take it, they will be found not a little odious. First then, for *Quadrupeds (fitted for the chase,)* we have,

Tigers,.....	None.	Jackalls,.....	None.
Lions,.....	None.	Foxes,.....	None.
Hogs,.....	None.	Hares,.....	None.
Bears,.....	None.	Rabbits,.....	None.
Leopards,.....	None.	Badgers,—Pole-cats, Weazel, and other Warmints,..... ..	None
Wolves,.....	None.		
Hyenas,.....	None.		
Antelopes,.....	None.		
Lizards,.....		Not *very* scarce.	

(Birds (for the fowling)

Bustards,.....	None.	Wild-fowl,.....	None.
Floriken,.....	None.	Crows,.....	None.
Partridges.....	None.	Sparrows,.....	None.
Quail,.....	None.	Tom-tits,—Water-Wag-tails, &c.&c.	None.
Snipe,.....	None.		
Flies,.....	A *few*, but have seen them more scarce at other stations.		

Fishes (for the treacherous hook.)

As I don't dabble in spawn, I am not at liberty to mention the shoals of the scaly tribe that are *not* backsted every day---worms are, however, exceedingly scarce.

Then, for creature comforts to refresh the sportsman after his toils, we are not badly off---the only items we cannot boast of, being the following:—

Champaigne..	None.	Port,.....	None.
Burgundy.....	None.	Hock,.....	None.
Clarets of sorts,....	None.	Liqueurs of sorts,..	None.
White Wines, of sorts	None.		
Hodgson, Allsopp, Basss, &c. &c.....			None.
Brandy, Rum, Gin, Whiskey.....			None.
Mud—Rack, and other Cordials..A few gallons still in store.			
Hats and feathers.....			None.

I think I hear W. W. A. in his gaiters, with a fore-finger just trying the main-spring of a new Smith, exclaim---' By George what a wery nice place it must be!

Your's,
Nonentity.

Candahar, 23rd of May, year of Sport, 1839.

July 25.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.

A general Meeting was held at the Society's Rooms, Town Hall on Wednesday the 10th July 1839.

C. K. Robison, Esq. Vice President, on taking the Chair announced the regret of the Hon'ble the President at being unable from other business to attend.

(Fifteen Members present.)

Dr. Wallich informed the Meeting that he had, for the day, undertaken to officiate for the Secretary who was prevented from being in his place by indisposition.

The Proceedings of the last Meeting were then read and confirmed.

Members Elected.

The Gentlemen proposed at the last Meeting were elected members of the Society:—viz.

Messrs. H. T. Stewart, J. W. Laidloy, A. K. Lindesay, H. Falconer, M. D. Archd. Sconce, L. J. H. Grey, R. C. Halkett and Lieut. Col. Presgrave.

For Election.

The names of the following gentlemen were read as candidates for election at the next Meeting:—

Colonel Thomas Fiddes (Town Major)---proposed by Dr. Spry. seconded by Mr. C. K. Robison.

H. C. Halkett, Esq. C. S. (Jessore)---proposed by Mr. W. H. L. Rainey, seconded by Dr. Spry.

Lowth, Esq. C. S. (Jessore)---proposed by Mr. W. H. L. Rayney, seconded by Dr. Spry.

F. Courjon, Esq. of Comillah, proposed by Mr. John Allan, seconded by Mr. W. Storm.

Lieut. J. Eliot, (Artillery, Akyab)---proposed by Dr. E. W. Claributt, seconded by Dr. Spry,

W. P. Downing, Esq.---proposed by Dr. Spry, seconded by Dr. Wallich.

A. S. Annand, Esq. (Magistrate and Collector at Tipperah) ---proposed by Mr. Charles Cardew. seconded by Dr. Spry.

Frederick A. Lushington, Esq. (Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector at Moorshedabad.)---proposed by Mr. Alexander Beattie, seconded by Mr. C. J. Richards.

Presentations to the Society.

Library.

Two copies of the second volume of the Farmer's Cabinet,—*Presented by the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture.*

Museum and Nursery.

A few varieties of Maize, and a small quantity of Grass and other Seeds,—*Presented by the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture.*

A small quantity of Pernambuco, Peruvian and Fernando Po Cotton Seed, grown at the Palmasdeeah Plantation, near Soocle Saugor,—*Presented by Mr. L. Quintin.*

Two grafts of Orange trees and two grafts of Pear trees,—*Presented by Nawaub Tohowerjung.*

A fresh supply of Cactus plant with Cochineal from the Isle of Bourbon, *Presented by Monsr. Richard*, Superintendent of the Botanical Garden at that Island.

Note.—Dr. Wallich stated that the *Plant* had arrived in excellent condition, but he regretted to say there were very few insects alive on them. He begged of Members who might have any practical knowledge of the treatment of the insect to assist him with their advice.

Motion of which notice was given at the last Meeting.

The motion proposed at the last Meeting by Mr. Piddington, seconded by Mr. Robinson,---that with a view of aiding the labours of those scientific gentlemen at home who have interested themselves on the subject of an interchange of plants between Asia and Europe, a Committee be formed for the purpose of suggesting such plants and trees as may be thought desirable for introduction into India, and those that can be furnished in return---was the subject which first engaged the attention of the Meeting.

Mr. Piddington in addressing the Meeting, as the proposer of the above motion, stated that he did not consider it necessary for him to say much on the subject,---as the object to which it had reference was one, the utility of which, could not fail to be recognized by every member of the Society---yet he begged to call the attention of the meeting to a few staple articles of commerce, among many others that might be named if time permitted, which appeared to him to require some slight comment. In the first place, he would allude to that great staple of Indian Commerce, Indigo. We had now for many years been cultivating the Asiatic species, without endeavoring to discover whether the Indigos of other countries might not possess equal if not superior qualities. Mr. Piddington then mentioned the African and American varieties as being superior both for production and for manufacturing purposes, and instanced the Egyptian Indigo and that of the Caraccas,---the latter, he had found, by experiments on a large scale, to be a species of Indigo from which it is scarcely possible to make a bad colour; and reckonning the loss on a crop, on account of its inferiority in colour, at the moderate rate of 5 per cent. what a saving would be effected by the culture of that species which would afford a good colour. Mr Piddington then went into detail to prove that the plant that is now so largely cultivated in India, is not, by any means, the best variety.

The several sorts of Oil seeds were next alluded to by Mr. Piddington. The African Sesamum, which gives a greater produce of oil than the common black sort;---the White Sesamum of Southern India, and several other varieties of this highly useful product, which might be successfully introduced.

The trees producing Gums of several qualities were then adverted to. In the vast tracts throughout India, in many parts the Babool only was cultivated,---now if we could introduce those trees which produce the Gum Senegal, Gum Arabic, &c. &c. which are so well known to give a price in the market, very much beyond that obtained for the Gums now cultivated, what great advantages would be conferrred on the country: the subject of an interchange of plants between Asia and other parts of the world was one which had engaged the attention of the Society many years ago, and Mr. Piddington reminded the Members of the Circular which was issued in the year 1832 regarding it; in addition to the foregoing, Mr. Piddington alluded to several other articles of commercial value, and stated in conclusion, that the Society would doubtless have it in its power to aid materially those gentlemen at home who had undertaken the enquiry, and he would therefore beg to purpose that a Committee be appointed for that purpose.

The Meeting having taken the subject into consideration agreed that the following gentlemen be now requested to form themselves into a Committee, with power to add to their number:---Drs. Wallich and O'Shaughnessy.---Baboo Ramcoomul Sein,---Major Carter,---Messrs. Storm, Robinson, Willis, Watson, Piddington, D. W. Speed, Johnson Cowie Dr. Spry.

Notice of Motion.

Proposed by Major Carter, seconded by Mr. Piddington,---

"That the sum of five hundred rupees be assigned for obtaining from abroad a quantity of seed Corn, for distribution or sale. The amount of each description to be determined by the Committee or Society."

Report of the Cotton Committee.

Dr. Wallich read to the Meeting a report drawn up by the Cotton Committee on the only samples of Cotton, which had been submitted to compete for the Medals of the Society,—

"The Committee consider the two samples of Cotton, submitted by Mr. Quantin for their judgment, and labelled "Peruvian Cotton first year's crop, sown in June 1838, and Peruvian Cotton, 2d year's crop," to be undeserving of either of the society's Medals:—1st owing to the smallness of the quantity furnished, and 2dly, on the ground of there being no sufficient report in accomplishment as to its production.

The specimen of "Peruvian Cotton sown in June 1818," is *bad in colour* and of bad quality."

The specimen of "Peruvian Cotton, 2d year's crop," is of *good colour* and *good quality*---so good indeed as to deserve particular enquiry. It is quite equal to any imported into England from Peru or the Coasts of America.

This sample would without doubt have been entitled to a Medal had the grower produced a sufficient quantity, and accompanied it with the full and particular Report required by the published conditions of the Agricultural Society."

In connection with the forgoing Report, and with reference to the wish of the Members of the Committee, for more detailed information on the mode of culture, &c. of the trees, from which the above samples of Cotton had been produced,—the following extract of a letter from Mr. Quaintin, dated from Palmasdeah Plantation near Sook Saugor, in reply to the application of the Secretary, was brought to the notice of the Meeting.

"I have only one Peruvian Cotton tree, which was 21 feet high, which gave me 360 pods, and had not the storm blown down the tree, I would have collected about 100 pods more as the tree is blown down, I have cut off all the branches an I left the stalk only, which is thriving well,---the soil is, mixed, a little sandy, the trees I had left to chance, only watered several times during the severity of the weather, March, April, and May. The sample ticketted "Peruvian Cotton, second year's growth," *in the produce of the former year's trees not cut down.*" Mr. Quantin proposes extending the cultivation.

Agricultural Capabilites of the Province of Mergui.

Dr. Wallich read to the Meeting an interesting communication from Dr. Helfer, dated Mergui, May 28th, to the address of the Secretary ---After offering his services to the society in any way they may be available in that quarter, Dr. Helfer adds,—

"The Tenasserim Provinces being the Southern and Easternmost of the Presidency of Bengal participate much more of the nature of the Malay countries and of Indo-China at the same time, than of India proper, and have consequently many productions peculiar to them not to be found in the rest of India. The Southern parts, and chiefly Mergui province, must according to it latitude be already included within the cyclus of intertropical countries, the violence of the monsoon being already broken, and a more equally distributed rain to an uniform approaching series of seasons assimilating it to the climate of Penang and Singapore.

"Hence also the productions of these countries promise to thrive well in these parts, and I have instituted an experimental introduction of the Clove and Nutmeg Tree. Should these succeed, they could with great probability from here be transported to a more northern latitude, gradual acclimatisation being the great secret in the introduction of foreign vegetable productions. In this way for instance the Date tree has been gradually brought from the Deserts of Arabia into the secluded valleys of Geneva where it now blossoms and produces fruit.

"And so we may hope that the valuable Spices of the Malluccas after having made their first stage at Penang, and the second at Mergui, their third at Moulmein, may finally be introduced into Bengal.

"The true Cajeput Oil tree, is growing in abundance in these parts, should the Society wish any number of seedlings for introduction in Bengal, I will be happy to send them.

"As Coffee, thrives beautifully in these Provinces a supply of *sprouting* Coffee seeds would be highly desirable for distribution among the Natives. All the Coffee hitherto sent *dry* proved a failure, the power of germination was extinct."

Experimental Plantation near Amherst Town Intended introduction of Chinese Labourers into the Tenasserin Provinces.

Mr. Blundell, Commissioner in the Tenasserim Provinces in a letter dated Maulmain, 10th June, acknowledges the receipt of a consignment of seeds forwarded by the Society in April last:—'Every thing," writes Mr Blundell, "reached me in perfect safety, the Coffee Plants in especial fine order. The Cotton seeds, have, I regret to say, nearly all proved bad, with the exception of the Malta Cotton. These and Maize are the only seeds that have yet been put in the ground, the other being reserved till the strength of the Monsoon is passed. My friend Mr. Riley has taken charge of all these seeds and plants at his Establishment near Amherst Town and he will duly report the result of his experiments. I heartily wish we had a few more individuals here to engage in Agricultural pursuits, but doubtless if Mr. Riley succeeds others will soon follow. One great advantage enjoyed here is the adaptation of the climate to the European constitution;---land is abundant and of every description, but on the other hand the price of labour is enormous, owing to our very scanty population. Mr. Riley proposes to obviate this by the introduction of Chinese labourers from the straits."

Report of the progress made in the Garden of the Branch Agricultural Society at Saugor.

Captain White, Secretary to the Branch Agricultural Society, lately established at Saugor, gives the following interesting particulars relative to the progress of their Institution:—"An European has been employed as a Superintendant, and to keep a diary of proceedings, as well as of the productions of the Garden. The Coffee plants of which there are a great number, thrive exceedingly well and bear berries, although this year not in such profusion as in general, we are anxious to know, whether the berries have to undergo any particular process in the drying before being burnt for use. The Otatheitee Sugar Cane are large and luxuriant, and a small quantity of goor has been made therefrom by way of experiment, the Cotton is very productive, the Georgia has not succeeded so well as anticipated, this probably may be owing to their having been planted in the wrong season. The Arracan Tobacco, will I have, no doubt, be speedily acclimated, and become very fine, at present the leaf is small: the Rhubarb Seeds from Dr. Wallich have been sown and vegetated, but I much fear the plants will not thrive, having been put into the ground only last month, and I should think the proper period to be the commencement of the cold season (October.) "With regard to Horticultural experiments, Capt. White adds." The vegetable productions have not been noted in the Society's Garden; in that of Sir Thos. Anburey's several very large Cabbages from Cape seed (Drum-head) were produced, the largest weighed 19 lbs., the stock cut short and without a single green leaf, in circumference it was 39 inches. The Tomatas are the largest I have ever seen, or heard of, one weighed 42 Co.'s Rs., and was 17 inches in circumference. The Leeks have been most carefully cultivated, and are not only in great abundance but very fine, the weight 1¼ lbs., circumference 7 inches and length 13 inches, entirely white; the Lettuces of every description exceedingly large, a Coss Lettuce weighed nearly 1½ lbs. divested of the green leaves. Parsnips of a very large size, are still in the General's Garden, the seed did not vegetate very freely, but what did come up, have thriven wonderfully well, and some have just shewn the appearance of going to Seed,—the Scorzonaira I expect next year will be very fine, one small bed has seeded very freely, and the few roots we tasted were exceedingly good, resembling very much in flavour to Artichoke bottoms; of the American seeds, the Squash, Pumpkin, Mangul Wurzel and the different kinds of Radishes have vegetated, the bush and long green Squash are very luxuriant, and appear to be a very delicate and delicious vegetable."

Climate and Capabilities of the Province of Choota Nagpore.

The next communication read to the Meeting, was one from Major Steel, in charge of the Ramghur Local Battalion. This gentleman, in a letter dated Dorunda, Chota Nagpore, May the 13th, thus expressess himself. "The climate is cool and agreeable during the night, in the day an occasional hot wind prevails, but never long,---the winds have been too variable. The people are an honest, simple race, but as superior in integrity to the other inhabitants I have met with as possible. Any thing might be made of them, and I feel convinced if the soil contains great practicabilities. If you can supply me with some Cotton, Coffee and Tobacco, I shall be most happy to distribute them to some of the most intelligent Zemindars, so as to be able to give you an account of the results, as well as some of the best Sugar Canes that you have at your disposal." "The capabilities of these Provinces appear to me to require only to be proved to render it a place of much more consequence than it has hitherto attained in the eyes of the Commercial Community."

A large supply of different kinds of seeds has been forwarded to Major Steel.

Great extension of Cane culture in the Districts of Azimghur, Benares and Jaunpore.

Dr. Lindesay, Civil Surgeon at Benares, in a letter dated May 15, speaks most highly of the flourishing state and rapid increase in the culture of cane in that neighbourhood,—"The Sugar cultivation," writes Dr. Lindesay, "is extending every year;—I drove over from Jaunpore yesterday, and was much struck with the great spread of thriving young Cane. An intelligent planter thinks that this year will nearly double the last, (so quickly is it progressing;) this year there was a fall of rain at an unusual time (February) while it destroyed the wheat and barley enabled the cultivators to plough and plant Cane without irrigating."

Expected arrival of Seeds and Plants from England.

Dr. Wallich brought to the notice of Members the receipt of a letter by the last Overland Mail, from Messrs. Noble and Sons, Seedsmen and Florists;—mentioning the despatch by the "Malcom" at the latter end of March last, of a large consignment of Garden Seeds and Fruit trees. As the "Malcom" is now shortly expected, the arrival of these Seeds so early in the season will admit of a fair trial being given to them.

As in some measure connected with the foregoing, Dr. Wallich read a letter from an old correspondent and well wisher of the Society, Mr. J. J. Dixwell of Boston. This gentleman promises to use his best endeavours to, transmit by the first favorable opportunity a large quantity of American Maize of different varieties, a large assortment of Grains, Grasses and other Agricultural Seeds, for the use of the Society. Mr. Dixwell add—"We have lately introduced a new Potatoe of wonderful prolificness, and coming to perfection under an uncommonly high temperature. All the late crops are too old to send you, but I will endeavour to forward some of the first of the next crop."

Establishment of an Experimental Garden at Kishnaghur.

Mr. Steer, the Magistrate of Kishnaghur, in letters to the address of the Secretary, intimates the formation of an experimental Garden at that Station. Mr. Steer mentions that, it was his intention in the first instance to have endeavoured to have established a Branch Society, he was however unable to carry his wishes into effect, "but," adds Mr. Steer,—"the natives who put their names down as Subscribers, have expressed such disappointment, in the failure of the proposition that I have determined to gratify them with a garden of some sort, it will be too contemptible a concern to be termed a Branch Society, we must, therefore, be independent of you in the first instance. The object of our Society will not be so much the cultivation of European Vegetables, Flowers, &c. as the improvement of those staple articles, Tobacco, Sugar and Cotton, of which there is a large cultivation in this Zillah.

Dr. Wallich stated, that the Secretary had despatched a large quantity of Cotton, Tobacco, &c. Seeds to Mr. Steer, to assist in stocking this newly formed Garden.

Proposed formation of an Experimental Garden near the City of Allahabad.

The next letter that was read was from Mr. R. Montgomery Magistrate at Allahabad, in which that gentleman intimates his intention of establishing an experimental Garden on a piece of land belonging to the Government close to the Station, and requests to be furnished with an assortment of such Seeds as are at present available. With respect to the produce of a supply of Cotton Seeds received last year from the Society, Mr. Montgomery mentions that "the Cotton trees seemed to flourish very well, but did not flower till January, and produced Cotton in the end of March, whilst the Cotton of this part of the Country is sown in the end of June, and the produce collected in November. Perhaps I was too late in sowing it, which I believe was the case; of the five kinds of Cotton Seeds sent me only three kinds, viz. the Bourbon, Seychelles and Sea Island came to perfection, and the Bourbon succeeded the best of all. I will have a little of it put in parcels and sent for the inspection of the Society."

In Compliance with the request conveyed at the close of this communication, Dr. Wallich mentioned that a liberal supply of Cotton and other Agricultural Seeds had been forwarded to Mr. Montgomery by the last Steamer.

With reference to the resolution passed at the last Meeting, regarding the award of the Society's Gold Medal to Mr. W. G. Rose for the best specimen of Silk," on his furnishing the requisite information to the satisfaction of the Silk Committee." Dr. Wallich drew attention to a letter which had been lately received from Mr. Rose, in which, that gentleman expresses his readiness to afford every information on the mode of cultivation, manufacture, cost of production, &c. of the staple alluded to as soon as a little leisure time will admit of his doing so.

Letters were read from the Secretaries of the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia, and from the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture, conveying the thanks of their respective Institutions for the donation of vols. 3 to 5 of the Transactions of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India.

For all the forgoing presents and communications, the thanks of the Society were awarded.

SECOND LOTTERY OF 1839, FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF CALCUTTA.

Seventh Day's Drawing; Thursday, July 25, 1839.

PRIZES.

No. 4477 Prize of 50,000 Company's Rupees.
Nos. 2702 4058 3002 4506 4521 4345 2680 3278 1111 1626 1089 and 1878 Prizes of 1,000 Co's Rs. each.
Nos. 1821 2304 2135 3877 880 3298 1869 1301 2449 1953 and 4590 Prizes of 500 Co.'s Rs. each.

MADRAS.

MADRAS HERALD.—July, 31.

Steam Communication.—The Calcutta Papers contain the very important correspondence of Mr. Curtis with the Board of Control and the ever hostile Court of Directors, (to whom he gives a very proper *snubbing*) on the subject of Steam Communication, but the length of it compels us to reserve it for our next issue when we shall commence publishing it. The cause we think is decidedly gaining ground, and the news of our late subscriptions which were not then known in London, added to the recent failures of the Bombay Steamers, can hardly fail to give it an additional push. Mr. Greenlaw has published a very satisfactory letter with reference to the means available in Calcutta for repairing the Steamers and Engines.

Mr. Curtis announces that the capital of the Company is to be a million Sterling, and that they will engage to have Steamers on all parts of the line in 20 months from the date of receiving the necessary consent from the Government and from the E. I. Company. The Steamers are to be of 2000 tons burden and 500 horse power, and in case of any interruption to the communication via Egypt will go round the Cape. He asks £100,000 per annum for ten years, giving up the postage, and engaging to return the surplus remaining after paying *ten* per cent. to the shareholders. He *offers* to leave the Bombay line to the E. I. Company, *if* they insist on it

CEYLON HERALD.—July 23.

The Ship *King William*, Captain George Thomas, from London the 17th March, arrived on Sunday night—She brought one Post office mail for the Island, but no Passengers.

The Barque *Europe*, Captain Foster, from Liverpool the 18th February, was in sight off Galle on the 18th instant, but could not make that port; the current has taken her to the Eastward and she will not probably arrive here for ten days.

Since writing the above we learn that the *Europe* and the *William Wilson* had both succeeded in getting into Galle, and Mr. McKellar a passenger by the *Europe*, came up last night in the mail; we are informed that since crossing the line the *Europe*, had lost her main-top-mast and encountered strong breezes.

Her Majesty's Ship *Volage* sailed from Trincomalie on the 9th instant for Madras and China:—and the *Algerine*, Lieut. Mason,

As the letter of our correspondent A. B. C. points to an Identity that can hardly be mistaken, we thought it right to send it to our Correspondent X. Y. Z. before inserting it in our Columns, and as he assures us he has not only no objection to its appearance but is prepared to make good all that he had stated in his communication of the 30th July, we readily give it a place to-day in the hope of its effecting the correction of an evil of increasing public annoyance, and of which all our Readers, who frequent the Warden Road, are daily made sensible.

The Bombay Govt. Gazette has at length given us the convention concluded between the Post Offices of London and Paris, for the transmission of the Indian Mails through France. There is nothing in this document worthy of much note, farther than that it desplays a confidence and perfect understanding existing between the two governments, such perhaps as was never exhibited at any former period in the history of the two countries. Parti es also might draw the inference that this, among other things, would serve to bind the English government more closely to the existing steam arrangements, to the prejudice of any other scheme that might be propounded. But while this convention was being hatched, a little and we think a very mean and unworthy plot was at the same time got up between the two Postmasters, the object of which was to drive Mr. Waghorn out of that line, by imposing a heavy tax specially on his letters, between Alexandria and Marseilles, such a tax as would absorb all his gains and infallibly force him out of the field, unless by some ingenuity he could defeat it. We view a thing of this sort with the most entire disgust. Had there been a public call for such a measure, or any public interest to be served by it, well and good, but originating as it did in a petty personal pique in our Postmaster, that Mr. W. had beaten him times out of number, in forwarding his mails *via* France, and was likely, by his superior zeal and energy, to do so in future, therefore it was incumbent to put him down. But if the English Postmasters conduct was poor and unworthy, what must we think of the obsequiousness, to use no harsher term, of the French Postmaster who could deliberately plan a measure to injure the interests of an individual, who had been from the outset the great advocate of the French route, who had practically proved its superiority on many occasions, who had been himself no inconsiderable contributor to the Post Office revenue, at a time when the Government mails all went by Gibraltar, and who, it is admitted, has been the main instrument in bringing about the state of things that now exists, and of course the convention before referred to, whereby a very considerable sum is annually added to the Post Office revenue of France. We have understood that they pretend to say in justification of their measure, that under the convention, it is impossible Mr. W. can compete with them, and therefore the Public has no interest in the continuance of his Agency. Now of this they have no right to constitute themselves the Judges. The Public supports Mr. W. and so long as it sees fit to do so, so long it may be fairly inferred are his services of value. The measures of the Post office may injure Mr. W. to some extent in purse, but they never can repress his zeal in the cause or give the Government a chance of getting a head, in a competition with him. The Merchants of England, with that liberality that has ever characterised them, when an act of oppression or injustice has been committed, have come forward most nobly in Mr. W.'s support, and so smoothed matters for him that the iniquitous proceedings of the Post office will be in a great measure neutralized, and the Public will have Mr. W.'s services in as great vigour, and crowned with as signal results, as they have ever been at any former period of his career.

We observe that the *Colombo* reached Madras on the 27th Ult., and was to sail again for Calcutta on the 30th or 31st This vessel is to be employed in carrying Passengers between Calcutta and Suez, touching at Madras, Ceylon and afterwards on the Malabar Coast as far as Cannanore, and her first trip is fixed for the latter end of December.

Sir John Keane has made a public call upon General Nott, to know whether he had published or caused to be published, the merits of the question of his supercession, which appeared in the public Prints. General Nott disclaims all knowledge of such publication and therein shews the true spirit of a British officer, in that, though believing himself much wronged, he did abstain from such a tempting mode of vindicating himself and assailing his antagonist, which others less scrupulous, under circumstances of far less moment, have resorted to, and used without any sort of restraint, to the annoyance of their superior officers, and general disgust of all right thinking men in the Army.

We have not received any intelligence of the Army since our last, neither do the up Country Papers convey to us any more recent advices than those we have already published.

A disinterested Party taking up the English Journals of the last twelvemonth or the Indian Journals, and reading what has been written on the conduct of Russia in her relations with England, could not fail to come to the conclusion that the Emperor must be one of the most execrable characters on the face of the Earth, a man in whom duplicity is the leading feature, of unbounded ambition, without truth or honour, and who is only restrained from breaking openly with England, by a fear of her power. Suppose the party in question thoroughly embued with this character of the Czar, by chance thrown into the company, that met at the London Tavern to dine and do honor to the Hereditary Grand Duke, (an account of which we gave in our last Paper) what would be his surprise when the Prime Minister of England got up, and among other things hardly less complimentary, remarked "that he believed the present Emperor was as much as any other man in this world, a man of honour, of truth and of justice," and afterwards spoke of the two nations as "formed to love, esteem and admire each other." The first would no doubt astonish him as altogether at variance with his preconceived notions of the Emperor's character, but the latter, if our guest happened to know any thing of what a Russian was, would puzzle him still more, in as much as if two nations exist on the face of the Earth, whose characters and ways of thinking are entirely dissimilar, between whom there never can and never ought to be any approximation, it is the Russians and English. What love, esteem or admiration can ever exist between a nation of Freemen and a nation of Slaves, where all from the Prince to the peasant are in bonds?—But at a later period of the Evening our stranger would be no less interested to see the venerable politician Pozzo di Borgo get up and express the satisfaction he felt that for nearly half a century it had been his fortune to represent his gracious sovereign at the court of "this mighty country," that throughout that long period, amid many dangerous and serious crises, no collision had ever taken place between the two countries, that all his efforts had been directed to this, and that such had constantly obtained for him the approbation of his Imperial Majesty, and he closes his speech with the following rather remarkable words "He was now he felt nearly at the end of his course, for "every thing had its limits; but he should die "happy and contented if he could leave this world "with the conviction that the harmony he had "seen would continue to prevail between two "such mighty Empires." Truly the proceedings of this Meeting form a very remarkable contrast to what we have recently seen so much of in Pamphlets Newspapers &ca. and between the two it might puzzle a very raw man to decide, but it is nevertheless true that to believe either one or other to any great extent, one must have "*sich a ver pig swallow*" as the Baroness says, as is not often to be found in the men of the present generation.

The following valuable document has been forwarded to us from Dapoolie, by a correspondent, who states, that the Report will equally apply to the whole of the S. Concan, where the fall of rain has been so abundant that all the crops give promise of a most prolific harvest.

TABLE OF RAIN AND EVAPORATION FOR MAY, JUNE AND JULY 1839.

Camp Dapoolee, 1st August 1839.

	May 1839.				June 1839.				July 1839.			
	Rain.		Evap.		Rain		Evap.		Rain		Evap.	
Date.	Ins.	cts.		cts.	Ins.	cts.		cts.	Ins.	cts.		cts.
1	0	0		24	3	7		9	3	23		8
2	0	0		25	2	91		7	0	66		11
3	0	0		27	0	76		10	0	78		6
4	0	0		24	2	72		8	0	87		8
5	0	0		27	3	73		6	0	80		7
6	0	0		30	5	0		4	1	47		7
7	0	0		22	5	33		3	0	35		9
8	0	0		24	0	68		9	0	70		7
9	0	0		26	0	80		12	3	93		3
10	0	0		29	0	0		12	1	3		9
11	0	0		32	0	30		16	0	43		9
12	0	0		51	0	53		10	0	85		8
13	0	0		32	0	23		14	0	60		8
14	0	0		31	0	0		15	0	50		8
15	0	0		24	0	0		16	0	86		11
16	0	0		30	0	57		18	0	36		10
17	0	0		25	0	65		18	2	3		5
18	0	0		32	0	72		18	1	65		10
19	2	70		27	0	0		12	1	40		7
20	0	0		31	0	31		16	0	11		12
21	0	0		22	0	0		13	0	0		11
22	1	54		21	0	8		15	6	0		8
23	5	46		16	0	10		16	4	56		5
24	2	41		9	0	0		12	5	97		4
25	2	7		9	1	8		14	4	59		6
26	0	79		28	0	7		13	0	26		6
27	0	0		18	0	15		13	0	37		10
28	1	70		10	0	33		13	0	51		8
29	0	0		12	0	64		15	0	57		7
30	0	76		25	0	78		8	0	39		10
31	2	38		5	0	0		0	0	94		8
Total.	19	31	7	28	35	61	3	57	50	71	2	46

From Surat also a correspondent writes, under date 2d Aug. "Here quite enough rain, for all good purposes, has already fallen, and more continues to fall." It is to be hoped there will be no excess, for that is sometimes as bad as a scarcity.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

VARIETIES.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany, we find by a letter from Florence, has paid royal honours to the remains of the Ex-Queen of Naples, and it is also said that the King of the French sent to her the physician who attended his daughter, the late Duchess Alexander of Wurtemberg.—The month of May, it appears, is doomed to be fatal to the Buonaparte family. It was on the 25th of May, 1821 that Napoleon died---on the 10th May, 1825 the Princess Paulin Borghese---on the 13th inst. Cardinal Fesch—and now on the 18th Caroline, the Ex-Queen of Naples.—Of the Emperer's three sister, Eliza, Pauline, and Caroline, none now survive, but all his brothers, Joseph Louis, Lucien, and Jérome, are still living.—*Times, June* 1.

The late Countess de Lipona, according to a letter of the 25th ult., from Florence, has named in her will her nephew Joachim Murat, son of Lucien Napoleon, her residuary legatee. She desires that the Prince may be brought up in France, and permanently fix his residence in this country; and to him is to belong all that the Emperor Napoleon bequeathed to the Countess, viz., his bed, his sword, his portrait, etc. Her daughters, Letitia and Louisa (the Countesses of Pepoli and Rasponi), will receive no more than the shares which the law secures to them. Her sons will have such articles as are calculated to remind them of their father. The pecuniary and specific legacies are stated to be considerable, and two inhabitants of Florence are appointed executors.

"Capt. Tottenham, of the 2d Life Guards, son of Lord R. Tottenham, and nephew to the Marquis of Ely, will lead shortly to the hymeneal alter the lovely and accommplished Miss Maude, daughter of Lord Hawarden. A marriage is said to be on the tapis between Sir Thomas Whichcot, of Asworby-hall, Leicestershire, and Miss Marianne Beckett, neice to Sir John Beckett.—(Globe.)

Tuesday a vast concourse of persons assembled at Woolwich to witness the interesting scene of the launch of Her Majesty's sloop the "Crane" from the dockyard. Lord Bloomfield, Sir Hussey Vivian, Sir Joseph Maclean, and a great number of distinguished personages were present. Shortly after 2 o'clock the tide was at its full height. At 3 every preparation having been completed, the signal was given by Lady Bloomfield, who performed the ceremony of christening, and immediately the vessel, which is a very handsome one, glided into the water majestically, and amidst loud cheering. Orders have been received to fit her for service with all possible expedition.—*Gal. Messenger May* 30.

We have already noticed that his Excellency Gen. Sebastiani will not return to this country as Ambassador. Among the names mentioned as likely to succeed, him, besides the Marquis Dalmatie, are Count St. Aulaire and Gen. Count Flahault. Globe.

DEPARTURE OF THE GRAND DUKE OF RUSSIA.—In accordance with the doctrines of the Greek Church, his Imperial Highness, previous to taking his departure yesterday, attended divine service at the Russian Church, in Welbeck-street, and, previous to leaving for Deptford, gave a grand *dejeuné*. At one his Imperial Highness, accompanied by Prince William Henry, left Mivart's Hotel in four royal carriages for Deptford. Two Government steamers, the *Firebrand* and *Lightning*, were to convey the Grand Duke and Prince to Rotterdam. The *Firebrand* was moored alongside of the parade, and had a saloon built on deck for the accommodation of his Imperial Highness. Shortly after two the steamer left for Rotterdam, with the flags of England, Russia, and Holland, at the masts. She proceeded slowly down the river, and, on passing Woolwich, the artillery fired a salute out of compliment to the Russian Prince. The *Lightning* did not proceed to join the *Firebrand* until three o'clock. There were on board Counsellor Joukoffsky, Baron de Lieven, M. d'Adlerberg, M. de Benkhausen, the Russian Consul, Dr. Enochi, and the domestics. His Imperial Highness's liberality has been munificent, for, during his sojourn of a month, upwards of £20,000 have been given to different charities. Public institutions have not alone benefited by the Grand Duke's visit, for, on the applications of many deserving individuals, his Imperal Highness has relieved them with a generosity amounting almost to a prodigality. His Imperial Highness has repeatedly expressed his pleasure at the attention shown him by the nobility of all shades of polities. Sir Robert Chester, Master of the Ceremonies to the Queen, had a splendid gold snuff-box, richly studded with diamonds, presented to him by the Duke, who has also presented Sir George Quentin with a magnificent brilliant ring. In the early part of yesterday morning his Imperial Highness, after expressing his satisfaction at the arrangements of Mr. Mivart, presented him with a valuable diamond ring, and, at the same time, gave a costly *souvenir* to Mrs. Mivart. His Imperial Highness made several magnificent presents during Thursday and yesterday morning. Post.

A weekly paper, called the *Britannia*, contains the following:—"Arrangements for the retirement of Lord Hill from the Horse Guards are in progress; but there are some doubts as to who is to be his successor, It was by the express wish of the Queen that the Marquis of Anglesea was applied to; and it was understood that Sir Frederick Stovin was to be his lordship's secretary. The noble marquis, however hesitates to accept the office, on the ground of declining health. But we have reason to think that this objection will be overruled; and that, within a short time the Marquis of Anglesea will be Commander-in-Chief." Standard.

It is the custom of the inhabitants of Bastia in Corsica, to pass Whitmonday in holiday making at the villages in the environs of the town. On this last occasion, 20th ult., when a boat returned in the evening filled with citizens, a dispute arose between the boatman and a custom-house guard, stationed at the landing-place, in consequence of which the guard at length fired upon the people. A crowd assembled, and the custom-house men were obliged to retire into their guard-house. Hence they had the inhumanity to fire again upon the citizens, seven of whom were killed, and many others wounded. The guard reloaded their muskets, and were preparing to repeat the discharge, when a body of troops of the line came up with the authorities, and put an end to the unequal and sanguinary conflict, by disarming the custom-house men, and putting them under arrest.

Previous to the embarkation of the 15th Hussars for India, the officers who served in that distinguished regiment dined together at the Clarendon Hotel, on the 25th instant. Amongst those who attended were—General Sir W. K. Grant; Colonels Hon. P. A. Hancox, M'Alpine; Major Sir G. Temple, Sir W. Scott, Sir W. Jolliffe, M'Queen: Captain Shedden; Lieutenants Ives, Fellowes, M. P., Rose, Crompton, Campion, Naylor, Home, Drummond, Campbell (Monzie), etc. The evening was passed with the utmost hilarity, and it was resolved to reassemble annually upon 25th May being the birthday of the veteran General Sir K. Grant, one of the few officers remaining who were present with the regiment in the memorable action of Villiers en Couchie.—(Post.) May 28.

The Prince and Princess Doria and suite are expected every day in London, on their way to Alton Towers. Two beautiful carriages have been built for them in town, and much English furniture has been already dispatched to the sumptuous palaces of the Doria family at Rome and Genoa. All the splendid jewels of this illustrious house have been remounted for the Princess Doria, late Lady Mary Talbot; who will wear the accumulated gems of many centuries, and become mistress of the most magnificent set of jewels in Europe. The size and beauty of some of the diamonds and other stones are extraordinary,---(Post.)

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS.---The following appointments have been made:---Mr. J. Smith, of Bristol, to be chairman of the Court of Requests at Bath (£800 per annum), vice Mr. W. Gooden, resigned; Mr. R. B. Armstrong, to be Recorder of Bolton and Manchester; Mr. T. F. Ellis, Recorder of Leeds, to be Attorney-General of the Duchy Court of Lancaster, vice Mr. W. Russell, appointed Accountant General of the Court of Chancery; Mr. E. Rushton, to be police magistrate at Liverpool, vice Mr. T. Hall, appointed police magistrate in London.---Observer.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT BILL.---The operation of the new bill for the abolition of arrest may be traced from the following facts:---On the first day of the present Trinity Term there was not a single surrender in either the Queen's Bench or Fleet Prisons, nor a single prisoner charged in execution, nor has a solitary writ of Habeas Corpus issued; and up to the present day but four persons have been charged in execution---a circumstance which has never before occurred. In 1826 there were 20 surrenders in the Queen's Bench in one day alone. The fact is, by being admitted to bail, as is the case under the present act, the insolvents have an opportunity of seeing and arranging with their creditors, the opposition to whose discharge has, in consequence, diminished one-half, and with it a diminution of counsel's fees in the Insolvent Debtors' Court. One prisoner in the Queen's Bench has the whole of the rooms (nine in number) to himself. ---(Herald.)

The King of Hanover seems put to strange shifts to get together the necessary number of members to enable his mock-parliament to proceed to business. In some of the towns where the majority of the electors formally refused to return a representative, the minority have been allowed to take that duty on themselves. The Deputy for the Bremen district had only six votes in his favour, the rest of the electors having resolved to abstain from what they justly deemed a mere farce.--(Courier.)

Lord de Roos sat first in parliament on Friday, after the decease of his brother. The Bishop of Dromore took the oaths and his seat in the House the same day,--(Post.)

By the death of Sir James Montgomery the office of Presenter of Signatures in Scotland has become vacant. This office is no longer to be conducted by deputy.--(Observer.)

The Earl of Ilchester, Lord Lieutenant of Somersetshire, and brother of the Marchioness of Downshire, has resigned his office. His reason for taking this step was the refusal of Government to arm him with powers sufficient to repress the rebellious demonstrations of the Chartists in his district. Lord Ilchester is a Whig.--Salopian Journal.)

This morning a gentleman, named Fraser, who had been residing for some time with Mr. Walker, surgeon, of Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, jumped out of an upstairs window into the area, and was killed. Mr. Fraser was a barrister, and had for some time previous to the fatal occurrence shown symptoms of insanity. (Courier.)

THE RICH AND THE POOR!--At Marylebone Police-office, on Monday, the following case occurred:—

THE POLICE AND THE BASKET PEOPLE.—David Woodbridge was placed at the bar, having been locked up all night in the station-house. A police constable stated that on the previous day he saw the prisoner standing on the pavement with his basket of fruit, and as he objected to go away, witness took him into custody.—Mr. Rawlinson: Where was this?---Constable: In York court, your Worship.---Mr. Rawlinson: What this man has done may be all very wrong, but I like to see *the law hit every one, rich, and poor, alike*; I don't approve at all of the small fry being laid hold of, while shopkeepers, such as green-grocers, fishmongers, and others in a good way of business, are suffered to send out their goods to the nobility and gentry on the Sabbath, without any notice whatever being taken of their doings It is not fair that you should pounce upon these humble dealers alone and lock them up, while tradesmen are permitted to desecrate the Lord's Day with impunity.---The prisoner was discharged, on his promising not to offend again.

We quote this for the sake of the judicious and graphic observations made by the Magistrate. In the Journals of yesterday appears the following:

On *Sunday parties* were given by the Duke of Cleveland, in St. James's-square; Duchess of Cannizaro, in Hanover-square; Earl of Yarborough, in Arlington-street; Earl of Rosslyn, in Grosvenor-place; Duke of Norfolk, in St. James's square; Lord Saltoun, in Great Cumberland-street; Sir John Hobhouse, in Berkeley-square; Mr. Quintin Dick, in Curzon-street,; and Sir W. Curtis, in Portland-place.

This desecration of the Sabbath is recorded in the fashionable colums of the *Post*. About the hour when these parties were probably causing a great deal of labour---roasting, boiling, and baking, getting carriages ready, cleaning horses, waiting at table, etc., a humble man was selling a cigar, and he was thus treated:

On Monday, at Hatton-garden. Mr. Hill, tobacconist, was summoned to this office by the Parish Authorities of Islington, charged with having exercised his worldly calling on the Lord's Day. Mr. Hill did not deny the charge, but said that his was a very hard case, and that the parish ought to take a liberal view of such cases, as the tavern (White Conduit-house) opposite which he lived, was allowed to sell tobacco and cigars on Sunday without being prosecuted. He always kept perfectly closed until one o'clock on Sundays, and during the remainder of the day he merely kept down one shutter. During the whole of the week he got scarcely any custom, and the Sunday traffic enabled him to live and pay his rent and taxes. The parish are acting in an unfeeling manner, such prosecutions will tend to my ruin. They preach up virtue and religion and still they want to prevent a man obtaining an honest living for himself and family. Why not prosecute the publicans as well as me for selling cigars and tobacco on Sunday?---Mr. Bennett said he deemed it hard upon such persons as the defendant. A law might be severe and bad, but, however, severe and bad, as long as it was in existence it must be obeyed. He had no alternative but to convict the defendant in the penalty of 5s. and costs, making 9s. 6d.---Several other shopkeepers were prosecuted and convicted under similar circumstances. They also expressed their determination not to close their shops, and the greatest discontent was manifested by the parties. They threatened to institute prosecutions themselves against the rector and other parties going to Church in their carriages, etc, on the Sunday, if the parish officers persisted in prosecuting trades-people for not closing their shops during the whole day.

So Mr. Hill was fined for doing what the servants of the law-making classes were compelled to do. The footmen, butlers, ladies, etc., were we must admit, hardly treated to be constrained to commit sin, and submit, as the Bishop of London might say, to the toils of an earthly master, instead of doing the sweet service of their heavenly Lord. Some persons may imagine a difference between the occupation of Mr. Hill and those of the gentry, but none can possibly exist between his and those of the servants. They were following their worldly calling by administering to the pleasures of their masters on the Lord's Day. For our parts, we think the party-giving mistresses and masters were following their wordly calling. What on earth have they to do but to spend their revenues, treat their friends, go out to parties, and to give parties? They were engaged on the Sabbath in exercising the only calling they have in the world; but, as they make the hitting instrument which felled poor Mr. Hill to the earth, and then extracted 9s. 6d. from his pocket, we need not be surprised that they take good care it never shall hit themselves.---(Sun.)

ADVOCATES AND CLIENTS.—An advocate, by the sacred duty which he owes his client, knows, in the discharge of that office, but one person in the world—that client, and none other To save that client by all expedient means—to protect that client at all hazards and costs to all others, and among others to himself—is the highest and most unquestioned of his duties; and he must not regard the alarm—the suffering—the torment—the destruction—which he may bring upon any other. Nay, separating even the duties of a patriot from those of an advocate, and casting them, if need be, to the wind, he must go on, reckless of the consequences, if his fate should unhappily be to involve his country in confusion for his client's protection.—*Lord Brougham.*—(Quere, as to the morality of all this.)

SENTIMENTALITY.—Sterne, who used his wife very ill, was one day talking to Garrick in a fine sentimental manner, in praise of conjugal love and fidelity. "The husband," said Sterne, "who behaves unkindly to his wife, deserves to have his house burnt over his head." "If you think so," said Garrick, "I hope your house is insured."—(Mirror.

OLD BEAUTIES.—Salezzo de Pedrada praising an old lady for her beauty, she answered, that beauty was incompatible with her age. To which Salezzo replied, "We say, as beautiful as an angel; and yet the angels are, of all creatures, the most ancient."

RETORT UNCOURTEOUS.—A French officer, quarrelling with a Swiss, reproached him with his country's vice of fighting on either side for money, "while we Frenchmen," said he, "fight for honour." "Yes, sir," replied the Swiss, "every one fights for that which he most wants.,,

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—*June* 1.—Professor Royle stated that an early object of the committee of agriculture and commerce was to examine, with a view to their introduction, the various weeds and mosses in India used for dyes. Several samples had been received, which had been examined by Mr. Solly; but the quantities were scarcely sufficient wherewith to make any satisfactory experiments. The Bengal safflower was said to suffer from insufficient drying, and because the Bengalese mix the red with the white flower while the Chinese pick off the latter and send that only. A conversation took place on the propriety of forming a committee to search the records of the East India Company for reference to such objects as related to the commerce and agriculture of India.---(Atlas.)

TIMES.—JUNE 3.

The mission of Mr. THOMAS BABINGTON MACAULEY to India was, morally considered, there is reason for believing, a nefarious job—financially considered, a most prodigal and unprofitable waste of the public money. Mr. Thomas Babington Macauley—poor in fortune, which was very far from being a reproach to him---unblemished in reputation, which was much to his honour---and rich in acquirements of a showy and splashy description, amongst them, in that of an immense and inexhaustible vocabulary adapted to all the demands of Parliamentary declamation---this gentleman was sent to India by the "Reform" Government for the ostensible, though somewhat vague, purpose of legislation, codification, juridical revolution, without control or limit---that is, for effecting all manner of changes in the relations of all ranks and races of men throughout our vast Indian empire towards each other according to his own supreme will, to the dictates of a genius alternately rioting in abstraction, and enslaved by crotchetly prepossessions upon difficult subjects of civil policy, of which in the nature of things he must be practically and profoundly ignorant.

The only definite and simple characteristic of the mission provided for this party speechmaker was, that he was secured in the enjoyment of a salary of 10,000*l.* per annum!---the absence of the hon. and learned gentleman in India having continued for about three years. He has therefore absorbed a sum of money equal at least to 30,000*l.* sterling from the public purse: there is at the same time little difference of opinion, by what we can learn, as to the sort of return which he has made for it, in his capacity of a Hindoo lawgiver.

The learned gentleman has so contrived it, that by virtue of the exercise of his powers as a Whig-Radical codifier, he has thrown the whole European community of British India into a blaze of exasperation and confusion, leaving the scene of his reckless experiment, and his unblushing emolument, with the renown of being, as a member of society, more disliked, and as a public functionary more execrated, than any Englishman that ever left the shores of the Thames to visit those of the Ganges.

We have now before us the proceedings of a public meeting held at Calcutta on the 24th of last November, wherein the achievements of Mr. Babington Macauley appear to have been discussed and analyzed pretty much in detail, and where resolutions were passed expressive of the general sense entertained of Mr. Macauley's title to the enormous wealth and power bestowed upon him as the regenerator of the peninsula of Hindoostan. We may take another opportunity of exhibiting more minutely sentiments of the British inhabitants of Calcutta towards this personage and of publishing to the electors of Edinburgh the political prospects which they may expect to realize by choosing him for their representative in the Imperial House of Commons. Mr. Babington Macauley has become the Ministerial candidate for the metropolis of Scotland, *vice* the late Speaker. It is to be hoped, that on the election banners of this valuable Whig the following words may be inscribed from one of his own minutes upon the rights of our countrymen in the East—viz., "We know that India cannot have a free "Government; but she may have the next best thing "—a firm and impartial *despotism*!" So much for the constitutional spirit of a throughgoing Downing-street Whig. So much for the "popular" candidate of Auld Reekie.

MINISTERIAL POPULARITY.

Although the Sovereign of the British empire can constitutionally do no wrong, it is most desirable that the illustrious individual who from time to time may exercise that important office should be personally made acquainted with the opinions of the people on great political questions, and should thereby be enabled to ascertain for his or her own future guidance the degree of national applause or censure bestowed upon such acts as have been recommended by the Ministers of the Crown, and adopted by the Monarch upon their responsibility. Great good, though not unmixed with painful feelings, must, for instance, have resulted to Queen Victoria from the manifestations of general repugnance and uneasiness at the unbecoming part assigned to her Majesty by her official servants in the late negotiations to which she was pleased to summon the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel. Lord Melbourne, her Majesty's confidential and most favoured servant, has within these two days been perseveringly groaned and hooted at even in the immediate presence of the Queen, and forming part of the Royal *cortége*—obstinately, pertinaciously, and inexorably hooted. But there are indications of the national sentiment of a far graver and less questionable kind, because they are furnished by the deliberate acts of constituted and well-regulated public bodies. The corporation of London was called together on Thursday, for the declared purpose of voting a complimentary address to the Queen, on the treatment which, under the advice of her Majesty's present Ministers, the two ablest and most accomplished statesmen in the British empire experienced on the 8th and 9th ultimo, when, in dutiful submission to the Royal will, they had waited on their Sovereign to receive her commands. The sole purpose, we repeat, of those who summoned this assembly of the great metropolitan corporation was to carry, by a loud overpowering hurrah, an address to Queen Victoria. The address proposed was crammed with open adulation of her Majesty, but was designed, in fact, to lift up Lord Melbourne from the kennel. Now, the corporation of London has been signalised for many years by its Whiggish, or indeed Radical, propensities. Any approach to Conservatism ---to a monarchical spirit---to a distrust of democracy ---to a dread of change---was, in former times, an abomination to those who put themselves forward as representing the public mind of London. Five or six years ago the Conservatives of the city were to the Radicals as 3 to 1; on Thursday last they showed themselves to be 8 to 5. It was well and truly stated by Sir P. Laurie, that these wretched ministers had abused both power and patronage to an excess unknown at any former period of our history. In truth, their Parliamentary majority has dwindled, their strength out of doors has withered. The aristocracy frown upon them more sternly than ever. The people hiss them, and describe them by opprobrious names. Nowhere are they capable of making head against their adversaries, for the British nation is among those adversaries. The freely-chosen and liberal corporation of the capital, the sworn foe of corrupt and arbitrary power, has but expressed the predominant spirit of the empire, in refusing to deceive the Queen by an indirect panegyric on those ministers to whom the illustrious lady owes the present state of her popularity. The flood of petitions against the proposed "education scheme" is another medium through which her Majesty's mind must be enlightened as to the real merits of her Cabinet, their capacity of governing the state, and their zeal for the welfare of her people.---Times.---*June* 2.

CHRONICLE.---JUNE 2.

Giving Lord Melbourne credit for the possession of common sense, we are disposed to place more confidence in the ministerial intentions than the expressions his Lordship last night made use of might seem to warrant. A great change has certainly been produced in the constitution of the country by the Reform Bill---a change which has so much identified the people with the Government, that no sane statesman can now dream of conducting the affairs of the country without carrying along with him the opinion of the people. Lord Melbourne, in alluding to the changes wrought by the Reform Bill in the constitution, and to the importance of obtaining support for measures demanded for the welfare of the nation, could only mean, that to the intentions of the framers of the Reform Bill---who it is admitted by all, meant that the people should be fairly represented---full effect should be given. The Queen's Government cannot be carried on with a hostile majority in the House of Peers, and all but a hostile majority in the House of Commons, in consequence of admitted deficiencies of the Reform Bill. Were the people to be fairly represented, as it was intended they should, the difficulties of the Government would cease. In the situation in which things now stand, good government is certainly impossible in this country; no man in his sober senses can dream of returning to the state of things which preceded the Reform Bill, and reconstructing the rotten boroughs; and, therefore, the only mode by which we can overcome our difficulties is to give *an honest and full effect to the principle of popular representation*. In one way or other the strife must terminate; either the government must obtain the necessary power by the victory of the oligarchy over the representative principle, or by the victory of the representative principle over the oligarchy. A short time will suffice to show whether we have put too liberal a construction on Lord Melbourne's intentions. We will not believe that he would resume the Government without intending to adopt the means by which alone it can be carried on. He cannot but know that to conciliate the Tories is a hopeless task; and, under all the circumstances, we are willing to allow deeds to furnish the comment on what is not sufficiently explicit in his declaration. We will not at this time incur the peril of creating distrust in the Government. Far be it from us to lend any countenance to the attempts of the incendiaries who are already at work to destroy the good understanding which has begun to take place between the Government and the people.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MAY 30.

NAPIER'S DIVORCE BILL.

On the motion of Sir F. FREMANTLE, that counsel and witnesses in this case be called in.

Mr. HUME said he could not help repeating what he had stated on former occasions—his regret that the time of the house should be wasted, and often decency violated, in inquiries of this nature; and his earnest hopes that the government would endeavour to find some other tribunal. (Hear, hear.)

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Lord J. Russell said the government had turned its anxious attention to the subject, but felt the extreme danger there was in giving any new facilities for the procuring of divorces, and thus tending to injure the tone of the public morals. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Sergeant Merewether then was called in, and stated the case on behalf of Col. Napier (no counsel appearing for Mrs. Napier.) The learned sergeant stated that the Colonel was married to his lady at Bombay in 1822; and they lived together for many years in complete harmony, having six children, of whom four were living. In 1832 Mrs. Napier eloped with a Mr Elliott, and had lived with him ever since; one child has been born subsequently, therefore Col. Napier had felt bound to apply for the bill. The learned council further said, as the proceedings had occurred in India, the Lord Chancellor's warrant had been procured for taking evidence before the Supreme Court of Madras—a verdict of 2,5 0 rupees damages had been given for Col. Napier against Mr Elliott; and the house would find these facts verified at certain pages (naming them) of the printed evidence.

Mr. Elphinston (late Governor of Bombay), was present at the marriage, having proved it.

Counsel and witnesses were ordered to withdraw.

Upon which,

Mr. Hume asked if ever a more complete farce had been witnessed. Counsel referred to pages 5 and 6 for certain evidence, none of which was in the possession of the members of the house. (Hear, hear.) It was a complete burlesque and mockery, and he was surprised the government of the country would permit such proceedings. (Hear, and a laugh.)

The bill then passed through a committee, and the house resumed.

THE GOVERNMENT SCHEME OF EDUCATION.

We assume that it is the duty of the State to provide *some* means of popular education. With those, if there be any, who dispute this position, it is too late for us now to argue, but it will probably be generally conceded.—To all who make the concession, we address the following observations. If it be the duty of the State to provide from the public funds *secular* instruction for the poor, it must be provided for the poor generally, and it cannot surely be alleged that a religious test should be imposed upon the parties who are to receive from the State a necessary of life so general as physical and intellecual training, but then if it be the duty of the State to provide secular instruction, it is still more its duty to combine with it a moral and religious training, and here is the admitted difficulty with which this important subject is beset. In what manner can religious and secular instruction be combined so as to include in its benefits, first, the Churchman, and secondly, the Dissenter? We admit, frankly, that the plan of the Privy Council is by no means free from difficulties, but if this plan be impracticable, or objectionable, can any other be devised, which would be more satisfactory to the church without being unjust to the Dissenters? What other plan can be devised? We confess that, if the intention of the Privy Council were to establish local schools in all parts of the country on the basis which the minute indicates, we should despair of its successful accomplishment; but it is obvious that it is this great difficulty of combining the rights of the Church with the claims of the Dissenters which has induced the Privy Council to avoid all unsought interference with our schools, and instead of attempting to improve them, by acting directly upon their management, to improve and extend them indirectly by providing a supply of superior teachers. Petitions from all parts of the country allege that "it is the intention of Government to withdraw the education of the people from the hands of the parochial clergy." This error, for such it must be admitted it is, can only have arisen from the indistinctness of the minute of Council; for it is not the intention of Government to interfere in any way with the parochial clergy, or with existing schools; but simply to found *one* school in the neighbourhood of London—a Normal school—for the training of teachers. This Normal school is certainly to include a model school, and it is the use of this latter term which, we believe, has occasioned so much misapprehension. *The model school is merely the laboratory in which the teacher is to be taught and practised, and that it is not a model school for the rest of England, a school on which local schools are to be modeled, is obvious from the whole of* the projected arrangements, which are far too extensive and costly for any of our parochial schools. The scheme which is developed in the minute of the Council being thus restricted to the *one* Normal school, the difficulties in the way of combining different religious denominations are brought within a much smaller compass. A Chaplain of the Established Church is to be appointed as a matter of course—this appointment is laid down as a principle. The Chaplain will conduct the religious education of all candidate teachers of the Established Church, and of all those children in the model school whose parents do not object to the arrangement. Here it should be remarked, that the Church is not to be deprived of an individual of its flock; every candidate teacher who accepts, and every child whose parent accepts the doctrines of the Church of England, will be educated in those doctrines by her own ordained minister; and thos candidate teachers and children alone who are already Dissenters will be permitted to provide for themselves apart, at stated periods, the religious instruction of their own licensed minister. The appointment of a licensed dissenting minister, to be paid by the State, is (unlike the chaplain's appoinment) an uncertain contingency to depend upon the proportion in which the normal school is resorted to by the candidates of different denominations. The use of different versions of the Scriptures, and the attendance of ministers of different persuasions, are in fact necessary consequences of the admission of Dissenters to participate in the educational grant; and this admission again is a necessary consequence of the impossibility of excluding them from the benefits of religious instruction in any tenuet, not those of the Church, without also excluding them from the benefits of secular instruction, to which they have clearly a right. Upon a calm review, then, of the whole of the subject, the necessity, the growing necessity, for some general national system of education, the complexities and difficulties with which it is beset, and the pearl above all price which its successful accomplishment will reveal, we hope to see the success of the proposed scheme—we feel sure that the Church on rejecting it, would peril her own interests and weaken her own daily increasing influence over the educational establishments of the country; and we are convinced that the difficulties in the way of success are greater on paper than they will be found in practice, and would wear themselves gradually away.—Chronicle. May 28.

EDUCATION OF THE POOR IN ENGLAND IN 1839.

(*From the Examiner.*)

In exemplification of the extent of the existing provision for education, and the nature of those voluntary schools for the labouring class which swell parliamentary returns, we cite the last report of the Manchester Statistical Society—a Society superintended by some of most able and benevolent men in the kingdom.

The Government plan has in view the improvement of the places where instruction to the poor is given, as well as the training of properly qualified persons to whom the instruction of the children is confided. In respect to the *places* where instruction is given in our larger towns, the following are given as the results of inquiries made on the spot by the agents of the society. The most numerous class of schools for primary instruction, the dame schools, in Manchester, are thus described—

"These schools are generally found in very dirty unwholesome rooms—frequently in close damp cellars, or old dilapidated garrets. In one of these schools eleven children were found, in a small room, in which one of the children of the mistress was lying in bed ill of the measles. Another child had died in the same room, of the same complaint, a few days before; and no less than thirty of the usual scholars were then confined at home with the same disease. In another school all the children, to the number of twenty, were squatted upon the bare floor, there being no benches chairs, or furniture of any kind, in the room. The master said his terms would not yet allow him to provide forms, but he hoped that as his school increased, and his circumstances thereby improved, he should be able sometime or other to afford this luxury. In by far the greater number of these schools there were only twoor three books among the whole number of scholars. In others there was not one; and the children depended for their instruction on the chance of some one of them bringing a book, or a part of one, from home. Books, however; are occasionally provided by the mistress, and in this case the supply is somewhat greater; but in almost all cases it is exceedingly deficient. One of the best of these schools is kept by a blind man, who hears his scholars their lessons, and explains them with great simplicity; he is however liable to interruption in his academic labours, as his wife keeps a mangle, and he is obliged to turn it for her."

Liverpool has been disgraced by the unchristian contests of some wretched bigots upon doctrinal points. How little real care for the condition of the children themselves and their future prospects is *entertained* by the contending factions, whether of religionists or of political party of *either side*, is shown by the condition in which the agents of the Statistical Society found the most numerous of the primary schools for the instruction of the poor, which are thus described in their report—

"With few exceptions, the Dame Schools are dark and confined; many are damp and dirty; more than one-half of them are used as dwelling, dormitory, and school-room, accommodating, in many cases, families of seven or eight persons. Above forty of them are cellars.

"Of the common Day Schools in their poorer districts it is difficult to convey an adequate idea: so close and offensive is the atmosphere in many of them, as to be intolerable to a person entering from the open air, more especially as the hour for quitting school approaches. The dimensions rarely exceed those of the Dame Schools, while frequently the number of scholars is more than double. Bad as this is, much aggravated by filth and offensive odour, arising from other causes. The masters are generally ignorant of the depressing and unhealthy effects of the atmosphere which surrounds them, and do not consider it desirable that their schools should be better ventilated. A circumstance which proves the unwholesome condition of many of these schools is the very rapid spread of infections or epidemic disorders, which occasionally make their appearance in them. The measles, scarlet fever, small-pox, and ophthalmic affections, never attack one scholar alone. Frequently one-half of the scholars are affected at the same time; and some of the schools have been visited at times when two-thirds of the children, usually attending, were detained at home by such complaints. These cases have invariably occurred in the most unhealthy and ill-ventilated schools, while, in schools more favourably circumstanced, it has rarely happened that more than three or four of the scholars have been absent, on account of illness, at the same time." (1)

Some partial inquiries have shown that the condition of the places in which the children of the poorer classes in the metropolis, and in the populous town districts, receive instruction, present scenes equally frightful, which the fanatics, in and out of Parliament, are about to show themselves ready to maintain.

The character of the *persons* to whom the charge of instructing youth is now complacently confided is thus delineated in the reports of the Statistical Society. We select the description of the provision made for the town of Liverpool—

"In Liverpool, as well as in the other two towns previously visited, cheapness was generally found to be the principal consideration with the parent, in the selection of a school; the consequence of which has too frequently been, that the superior was unable to withstand the competition of the inferior teacher, and was, eventually, forced to abandon his occupation. The following extract, from our agent's report on the Dame Schools, bears directly on this point.

"'The two principal causes of this slender remuneration are, the poverty of parents and the very large *number of mistresses totally unqualified for the employment, who are at present engaged in it.* This latter circumstance tends to reduce the income of the *school-mistresses, the good as well as the bad, first,* by abstracting their scholars, secondly, by obliging them to lower their terms. Indeed, it frequently happens that, through want of discrimination in the *parents, the most unsuitable mistress has the largest num*ber of scholars from the circumstances of her charging less than her neighbours, which she is perhaps enabled to do, from having some additional means of obtaining a livelihood.

"'It is scarcely possible to adduce other evidence of the qualifications of the teachers, than the general *impression produced upon the mind of our agent,* by a personal inspection of each particular school. The *impression is very strong, that a large proportion of* them are quite incompetent to their task, take no interest in it, and undertake it in many instances because they are unable to support themselves by other means.'"(2)

"'No less than ten of the mistresses of Dame Schools, in the parish of Liverpool alone, acknowledged to being in the receipt of assistance from the poorrate; and such is the poverty and destitution of some of these school-mistresses, that they cannot even provide forms for the children to sit on.'"

"'It is not uncommon to find the mistress of a Dame School gone out for the day, and her school in charge of some neighbour or neighbour's child. Sometimes she is found washing, at the back of the house; at other times, the washing and drying is carried on in the school.

"'On one occasion, the children of a common Day School were found playing in a garret, and it was stated that the master had been away drinking, for several days together.'"

Now as to the religious instruction, which is to be kept free from interference—

"Much difficulty was experienced in obtaining the numbers in some of the Dame Schools, from a notion that is prevalent among the mistresses that it is unlucky to count their scholars. One had conscientious scruples and was deaf to persuasion, saying that it would be fiat flying in the face of Providence 'No, no,' said she, 'you sha'n't catch me counting; see what a pretty mess David made of it when he counted the children of Israel.' The number was afterwards obtained without doing violence to her principles."

"The mistress of a Girl's School expressed a hearty wish that this inquiry might lead to putting down all Catholics and Dissenters, whom she designated as a bad disaffected set. 'I hate the Dissenters worse than the Catholics,' said she, in the presence of her pupils; 'I once set on foot a subscription for a poor man who was a Dissenter, and he had the impudence to say that I had kept back part of the subscription money, so that (raising her voice, and giving strong emphasis to the word never) *I determined never to do a good action again, and I never will.*' This individual had previously insisted upon the care she took of the morals and religion of her pupils."

This old lady is not an inapt representative of many of the heads at Oxford, who, since the emancipation of the Catholics, have "determined never to do a good action again, and never will." Whilst benighted men, the opponents of improvement, who themselves betray the most woeful deficiencies of religious and moral education, leave the children in a state of destitution, they generate anger and unchristian animosities amongst the parents whom they gather together, and array against each other in hostile camps. Christ called to him all little children, whether their parents were of the sects of the Pharisees or of the Sadducees, and prescribed no forms of exclusion in the shape of conditions of admission. The unchristian opponents of the measure, put forth by the Government in a Christian spirit, exclude the little children of all who have conscientious objections to their creeds—

"In the outset of the inquiry, and amongst the inferior schools, party spirit, evidently excited by a large meeting held 29th October, 1835, followed by other proceedings, was found to rage with considerable virulence. In one of the Dame Schools the mistress stated the feeling between Protestant and Catholic to be so violent, that, on the admission of a new scholar, she frequently received injunctions from the parents not to allow the child, if a Chatholic, to sit on the same form with Protestant children, or if a Protestant, to sit with the Catholics. In answer to the question, 'How many classes have you in your school?' one or two they have replied, 'Two; Protestant and Catholic.'"

The report from the borough of Manchester states that—

"Religious instruction is seldom attended to beyond the rehearsal of a catechism; and moral education, real cultivation of mind, and improvement of character, are totally neglected. 'Morals!' said one master, in answer to the inquiry whether he taught them. 'Morals!' How am I to teach morals to the like of these?'

"In one of these seminaries of learning, where there were about 130 children, the noise and confusion was so great as to render the replies of the master to the inquiries put to him totally inaudible; he made several attempts to obtain silence, but without effect; at length, as a last effort, he ascended his desk, and, striking it forcibly with a ruler, said, in a strong Hibernian accent, 'I'll tell you what it is, boys, the first I hear make a noise, I'll call him up and kill him entirely;' and then, perceiving probably on the countenance of his visitor some expression of dismay at this murderous threat, he added quickly, in a more subdued tone, 'almost I will.' His menace produced no more effect than his previous appeals had done. A dead silence succeeded for a minute or two; then the whispering recommenced, and the talking, shuffling, of feet, and general disturbance, was soon as bad as ever. The master gave up the point, saying, as he descended from the desk, 'You see the brutes, there is no managing them!'

"The Committee met with two instances of schools kept by masters of some abilities, but much given to drinking, who had, however, gained such a reputation in their neighbourhood, that, after spending a week or a fortnight in this pastime, they could always fill their school-rooms again as soon as they returned to their post. The children, during the absence of the masters, go to other schools for the week, or play in the streets, or are employed by their parents in running errands, ect. On another occasion, one of these instructors and guardians of the morals of our youth was met issuing from his school-room at the head of his scholars to see a *fight* in the neighbourhood; and, instead of stopping to reply to any educational queries, only uttered a breathless invitation to come along and see the sport."

In the adjacent borough of Salford—

"One poor old body, who was some time in reducing the school to sufficient silence for conversati n, having succeeded at last in moderating the disorder, remarked: 'If I can keep a bit of quietness, it is as much as I can do, and (*emphatically*) as much as I am paid for.'

"In one school, an affirmative answer being given to the question, 'Do you teach morals?' one of the elder girls was called up and the question was put, 'Can you tell me what is your duty to your parents?' she replied, with a vacant stare, 'No!' The mistress, a little discomposed, answered thus: 'No! Why can't you say No, Sir?' then moderating her voice, and, apparently, perfectly unconscious of the answer being discreditable, otherwise than by the omission of 'Sir,' she observed: 'I am sure I take care o' their morals as well as I can; but you see, Sir, they are such uncultivated beings, it takes time to learn' em how to say Sir to a gentleman.'"

Is such a system to be still allowed to disgrace the country?

(1) In a garret up three pair of dark broken stairs, was a common Day School, with forty children, in the compass of ten feet by nine. On a perch, forming a triangle with the corner of the room, sat a cock and two hens; under a stump bed, immediately beneath, was a dog-kennel, in the occupation of three black terriers, whose barking, added to the noise of the children, and the cackling of the fowls, on the approach of a stranger, were almost deafening. There was only one small window, at which sat the master, obstructing three fourths of the light it was capable of admitting.

At another school, also in a garret, very much dilapidated, and only nine feet by twelve feet, were thirty-eight scholars; not more than six of these had any book; a desk, at which only five boys could be accommodated at the same time, was all the provision for writing and arithmetic. The room below was in the occupation of a cobbler, whose wife lay ill in bed of a fever, himself pursuing his avocation near to the bedside.

Another school is worthy of description. The descent is by a flight of narrow steps, fifteen inches in width, and covered with filth; the room is naturally dark, but is rendered doubly so, from the dirt without and the steam within the windows; the forms are composed of four old bedstocks, resting on brick supports: the writing desk is a three legged table or stool, accommodating only one scholar at a time. The master, an Irishman, represented himself as a "graduate of the University of Munster, the first place for scholarship in all Ireland."

In one poor school, an old form supplied the place of a desk; three small children were kneeling on the floor to write at it, and two taller ones sat on the floor, with their legs thrust under it.

(2) Two teachers of Dame Schools were girls of thirteen years of age, one of whom had been left by her father, after his wife's death, to support herself and an infant brother; others of the respective ages of seventy-five, eighty, and eighty-three, were met with.

THE WELLINGTON TESTIMONIAL.

The following is the correspondence announcing the subscription of the Grand Duke Alexander to the memorial to the Duke of Wellington's military achievements:—

TO THE DUKE OF RUTLAND.

"Brook-street, 18th May.

"My Lord Duke—The Grand Duke the Cesarowitch having been informed that your Grace is at the head of the subscription for a monument which the English nation is about to erect in honour of the Duke of Wellington, and desirous to join in so well-merited a tribute to the military services of that great Captain, whose glory belongs to England, b t whose service belongs to all Europe, his Imperial Highness has charged me, Monsieur the Duke, to transmit, herewith, the sum of £300 sterling, requesting, you to place it in the list of subscriptions. Receive, my Lord Duke, the assurances of my high considera tion.

"Count Orloff."

THE DUKE'S REPLY.

"Bolton-street, May 19.

"Monsieur le Comte—Mr. Benkhausen has not failed to transmit me the letter of the 18th inst., you have done me the honour to write, accompanied by the sum of £300 sterling which the Grand Duke Cesarowitch wishes to subscribe to a monument which we are about to erect in honour of the Duke of Wellington. This magnificent subscription, made by a Prince whose illustrious name and noble qualities have preceded his arrival in England, affects with sentiments of the most sincere gratitude, not only the committee having the management of the subscription, but the subscribers, and likewise the British nation, who will be proud of counting his Imperial Highness in the number of subscribers. Receive, Monsieur the Count, the sentiments of high consideration with which I have the honour to be, etc.,—(Herald.)

"Rutland."

SCENE ON BOARD THE *TYNE*.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, dated May 1:—

"We have as yet no positive news of our squadron coming, but a house having already been taken for Lady Stopford, at Smyrna, leads to the supposition that it will not be long before it is here. A dinner was given to the Capitan Pasha on Friday last by Captain Townsend (well known in the political world for liberal principles), on board her Majesty's ship *Tyne*. The table, spread for about twenty guests, was laid out on the starboard side of the main deck, from which a saloon had been parted off for the occasion, elegantly decorated all round with flags, and having the Union Jack with the Turkish flag, surmounted by the star and crescent twisted together in festoons at the upper end. On the arrival of the Capitan Pasha, accompained by the Capitana Bey, the two Riala Beys, and five other officers of rank, the yards were manned, and a salute fired, and they were received on board by Capt. Townsend and his officers in uniform. The gallant Captain's cook, whose reputation as an *artiste* is well known to all *bon vivants* of the Levant, surpassed himself on the present occasion. After the second course had been served, Captain Townsend rose, and, in an able speech, begged to propose the health of his Highness the Sultan, with three times three. His words were immediately translated by Mr. Pisani, and the toast drank with enthusiasm, amidst the thunders of a salute of 21 guns, and the deafening cheers of the crew who joined the hurrahs. As soon as the cloth was drawn the Capitan Pasha rose, and after returning thanks, and, in a short, but well-turned speech in French, expressing his sincere hope that the bond of friendship which now so closely united the two nations would never again be rent asunder, he proposed the health of the Queen of England, with three times three. The deafening cheers which accompanied the drinking of this toast again echoed along the shores of the Bosphorus, but, unfortunately, the sun had already set, and the salute which should have accompained it could not be fired. As a proof of the enthusiasm with which he drank her Majesty's health, one of the Turkish captains, a Hadji, not content with drinking his champagne glass to the very bottom, immediately devoured also the glass itself, which swallowed, was followed up by a second, and he was on the point of seasoning them with a third, when Capt. Townsend good-humouredly interfered, telling him he was welcome to as much champagne as he pleased, but he could not possibly spare any more glasses! This is not the slightest exaggeration; every particle of the two glases was perfectly chewed and swallowed; and, in the presence of the same witnesses, the same gentleman, on the previous day, devoured a crockery saucer, with three tallow candles by way of sauce—"*De gustibus, etc.*" After several other toasts had been drunk with much joviality and merriment, and the wine, no longer a forbidden draught to the regenerate Mussulman, had circulated pretty freely, pipes and coffee were brought in, and the Capitan Pasha, after inhaling a few whiffs of the luxurious weed, graciously presented his elegant chiboque, whose amber mouth-piece, set round with brilliants, was valued at eighty guineas, to Capt. Townsend, and begged he would accept it as a memorial of his friendship. The rest of the evening, during which might frequently be seen the novel sight of Turks with cigars in their mouths, passed away with great convivality till ten o'clock, when the Capitan Pasha took his leave, being accompanied to his boat by his host, amidst a display of Bengal lights which illumined every corner of the vessel. A circumstance not unworthy of record on this occasion was the impertinence of some gentleman attached to the Russian mission, *who took the liberty of coming on board, stating that he had been sent by the Russian Ambassador to know the* meaning of the salutes fired. I need not add that he was walked over the side without an answer."—(Chronicle.)

At the conclusion of a long historical and diplomatic sketch of the relative positions and rival pretensions of Sultan Mahmoud and Mahomet Ali given by the *Débats*, the writer puts forward the following opinion:—

"The recognition of the hereditary principle in the family of Mahomet Ali would be one of those regular and peaceable acts that prepare the way for the resuscitation of States. The Porte would preserve his right of paramount sovereignty (*suzeraneté*) and would certainly become powerful by the support of his hereditary vassel than he is at present. An Oriental confederation, which would reunite, under the bold and decided protection of Western Europe, the dispersed members of the ancient Ottoman empire, viz., Egypt as an hereditary Pachalick, Greece as an independant kingdom, Wallachia and Moldavia under their respective Hospodars, with Constantinople for a centre and a capital, and Sultan Mahomoud as paramount sovereign and president, such a confederation, we repeat, would be infinitely preferable to the impossible attempt to revive the integrity of the Ottoman empire.—This integrity of the Ottoman empire is nothing more than a vain dream with which diplomacy, that seeks to make the Sultan the instrument of its designs, flatters itself. No one in reality believes in it. No war that Turkey could carry on would suffice to accomplish this impossible restoration, and it is only by means of diplomacy that an *Oriental confederation* can be created, the commencement and first stage of which must be a reconciliation between the Sublime Porte and Egypt. The price of this reconciliation must be the recognition by the Sultan of the principle of hereditary descent in the family of Mahomet Ali."

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR MAY.

The meteorology of the month is marked by transitions of very extraordinary character. In as far as respects beauty and splendour, May has stood preeminent: its opening was fine and the temperature summer-like, but haziness prevailed, and threw a light veil over the sunbeams which otherwise would have been scorching. From the 27th of April to the 8th of May inclusive, the thermometer indicated 63 deg. as the lowest, and 74 as the highest points of the mercury, at one o'clock, P. M., the nights being warm beyond the customary average. Vegetation started into active life, and, the ground being sufficiently moist every promise was afforded that the previous tardiness would be converted into rapidity of growth: and, indeed, had a few south-westerly warm showers occurred, the spring and summer would have been rendered early. Nothing, however, can be more uncertain than an English spring, of this we have had lamentable proof. A cold and steady current set in before dawn of day on the 7th. On the 8th, after various mutations, thunder storms succeeded, and the thermometer receded 20 degrees; and on the 14th, at mid-day, the maximum was 46 degrees only. Two nights of intense cold, for the time of year, followed. That of the 15th produced much snow. Thermometer at midnight was below the freezing point, and we hear fell to 29 degrees. The results, as respects, the agricultural corps, have been, as far as we can collect, no otherwise serious than as far as a decided check to vegetation may be considered. Warmth, with a change of wind to W. and S. W., returned on the 18th: but no rain of moment fell. Cold succeeded to this genial weather: the 22d and the 24th were gloomy and winter like. From that time every succeeding day has witnessed improvement. A correspondent in Hertfordshire communicates the most cheering intelligence, and the provincial reports generally are of the like character. The barleys are rich in verdure and grow apace, so do the oats, peas improve much. The clover is tardy, and appears little droughted in some high and dry spots, owing to the cold and parching winds, and the great power of the sun. Hay-grass will, perhaps, be rather short, unless showers speedily are given. The land is in prime condition for the reception of turnips-seed, and has worked beautifully. Upon the whole, the prospects are very promising, and we trust will be more than realised.—(Herald, June 3.)

BANKING.

The law of unlimited liability which is enforced against all persons who may venture to become shareholders or proprietors in any of the Joint-Stock Banks of England or Ireland is, perhaps, the most serious obstruction remaining to thwart the rising prosperity of these institutions; and like most other hardships affecting this branch of business it originates in the vicious and unconstitutional powers and privileges conferred upon the Bank of England, of which the present charter prohibits any other corporation, except itself from trading as bankers unless each individual proprietor be held answerable, to the full extent of his property, for the debts of the company.

At first sight this certainly appears to be a serious responsibility, and one which has, no doubt, deterred many very prudent or timid persons from taking an interest in Joint-Stock Banks, by employing capital in them as a channel of investment, or by taking an active share in the management of them. So far as it has exercised this effect, it has undoubtedly been injurious to the system, and has tended to retard the full development of its powers. But if the subject be met boldly, and be rightly considered, it will be found to offer less cause for alarm than what we at first imagined. Certain precautions and regulations, which are usually introduced into the deed of settlement of each company, fully provide against the possibility of any liability to the shareholders beyond the amount of their subscribed capital, when the affairs of the association are conducted with common honesty; and it is at all times the duty of the proprietors to see that they appoint only honest and trusty persons to manage their affairs: if they neglect this indispensable duty, they are unfit to exercise any control over their property, and therefore ought not to dabble in shares of any kind. One stipulation in most, or all the deeds of settlement is, that whenever losses shall have been incurred to such an extent as to absorb a certain portion of the subscribed capital, say one-fourth, or one-third, or one-half, the company becomes, *ipso facto*, dissolved; consequently it is impossible that a shareholder can lose more than that portion of his capital; nor can the question of his further liability ever be raised. We know that in certain companies these wholesome regulations have been defeated by the dishonesty of the managers; but then it was connived at by the shareholders, who suffered themselves to be hoodwinked by designing rogues.

The most effectual safeguard against similar malpractices is publicity, which, we think, is not sufficiently enforced in many companies; another wholesome precaution would be a constant change of directors, prohibiting their re-election until after a given delay; this might, in some cases, be inconvenient in regard to the management of the business, but the inconvenience would be more than compensated by its salutory influence in checking any thing like collusion. After these precautions, the greatest security to the shareholder against unlimited liability will be found in an ample paid-up capital, which ought to be such as to remove all apprehensions of embarrassment under any contingency. Without this, no bank can be looked upon as solid, but only as a mushroom company, started for the purpose of patronage or speculation.

We have offered these remarks on the effect of unlimited liability in retarding the diffusion of Joint-Stock Banks, under the full persuasion that we must continue to labour under this disadvantage until the animus displayed by the ruling powers of that institution gives us no reason to hope for any relaxation of their privileges. However, we are glad to find that others do not view the case in so hopeless a light as we do. We have before us a *brochure*, just issued, by Mr. J. F. Smith, of Edinburgh, containing *Proposed Alterations in the System of Joint-Stock Banking, in a Letter to the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer*, in which the author, amongst other, improvements, contends strenuously for permission to introduce the principle of liabiiity limited to double the amount of the capital subscribed and paid up by each proprietor; to be accompanied with an arrangement for granting charters to all companies which shall conform to certain preliminary regulations to be sanctioned by government. He says:

The present system is very defective in many important particulars, and its worst features appear to have arisen principally from the opposition given by the Bank of England to the plan of establishing chartered banks throughout the country. The Bank viewed with jealousy and reluctance any threatened innovation on its ancient privileges, and was hostile to a repeal of the law of 1708, which limited the number of partners in a banking company to six. In consenting, therefore, to waive so far its own chartered rights, it made it a stipulation that each individual who became a partner in a Joint-Stock Bank should be liable for its obligations to the utmost extent of his fortune. As the Bank itself could only have suffered by the failure of any of these companies with its own consent, or by a total derangement of the currency, it is not uncharitable to suppose that its policy in making this stipulation was to discountenance as much as possible the establishment of these associations, by deterring wealthy persons from joining them on account of the unlimited risk incurred. In this respect it has been completely successful, as thousands have been prevented from embarking capital in these concerns whose wealth, united with their respectability, would have insured a sounder and better system of banking; while others have been tempted to come forward by the handsome profits usually derived, whose "unlimited liability" is, in truth, worth little or nothing. It is difficult in the present day to understand the reasons which could induce the legislature to permit the continuance of a prohibition so utterly at variance with common sense, as the limitation of the number of partners in a banking company to six. In England a painful lesson was read by the failure of 100 private banks in 1793. This lesson was repeated in 1814, and the two subsequent years, when no less than 240 of these establishments stopped payment; and again, so late as 1825, about seventy more fell to the ground, amid the disasters of that year. The example of another and more successful system was to be found in Scotland, *to which the Bank monopoly did not extend*, and where Joint-Stock Banks had been earlier established.

The principle of Joint-Stock Banks is excellent in itself, if its development be only carefully attended to. From its present gigantic strides, there seems to be little danger in predicting that they will soon monopolize the business of the country; it is, therefore, of the utmost importance that no time should be lost in placing them under such control as will render their operation beneficial to the empire. The views of Mr. Clay on the subject of complete publicity, and limited liability, are deserving of the most serious attention which ministers can bestow on them. Towards the end of his speech he quotes, in support of his own views on this subject, the opinions of Lord Liverpool, Mr. Baring, and Mr. Huskisson, as expressed in the debate which took took place in 1826 on the Bank Charter Amendment Bill, when the propriety of allowing Joint-Stock Banks to be formed in England was discussed. Mr. Huskison said, "he allowed that it would be a great improvement if, under a proper system, chartered banks were established with only a limited liability. It would no doubt induce many persons of great credit and fortune to invest their money in shares of such banks. But the Bank of England objected to the extension of the limited liability." In a subsequent part of that debate, the same gentleman said, "He should hail it as an improvement of the banking system, if the Bank of England would relax its charter still farther than it had yet relaxed it, and if it would permit the establishment of other chartered banks besides itself with limited responsibility. Such a relaxation would add greatly to the permanent advantages of the country."

Quotations to the same import might be made from the speeches of Sir Robert Peel, then Secretary of State, and other gentlemen of equal authority & talent.

It thus appears that the legislature were at that time quite prepared to introduce this principle if the chartered rights of the Bank of England had not interfered; Lord Liverpool calling the measure of permitting the institution of Joint-Stock Banks only "half a measure," in consequence of the existing rights of the Bank of England. Mr. Stuckey was examined on this subject by the Bank Charter Committee in 1832; and being asked if it would increase the stability of banking' replied, "Yes, I think it would; it would very much increase the number of respectable persons taking an interest therein; and thus improve their management, as well as credit; the personal exertion of such individuals have great effect in time of alarm and discredit." The same gentleman was again examined by the secret committee of 1836, and stated *that he had seen no* reason to alter that opinion; that it was within his knowledge that persons of great wealth and respectability would join Joint-Stock Banks of *limited liability*, which they would not even now join with *unlimited liability; that the tendency of rich men to enter into such* concerns would be increased by the knowledge that their whole fortunes were not liable; and that the very best security for the good conduct of a bank was the respectability and wealth of the proprietors.

Loss of Ships in the Gulf of Riga.—In the *Dundee Courier* we find the following:—Accounts have reached here relative to our ships in the Gulf of Riga, from which there is every reason to fear that 16 vessels have been destroyed or injured by the ice. The following are the most material circumstances that we have been able to collect; and we are obliged to a gentleman who kindly favoured us with *the extract from a letter received from Riga, dated 6th inst., which is the latest advices that have come to hand*:—

"I am very sorry to inform you of the loss of the *Regina*, in Riga Bay, amongst the ice. I passed Domensness on the 23d ult., and proceeded up the bay through a narrow cut in the ice, about a quarter of a mile broad, with a fleet of about 70 sail. We had not proceeded more than 25 miles when the ice closed in upon us, and we were forced to drop our anchor on the night of the 24th. On the morning of the 25th, about eight o'clock, the people of the *Orlanda* of Aberdeen, were heaving their clothes on the ice, and I can safely say, in less than three minute she went down, and left not a Vestige of any thing behind her. We were then lying about 200 yards below her when the flaw took us and squeezed the sides of the vessel like a bundle of matches, the ice rolling up off the taffrail. I ran down to the cabin, and found that the bulk heads were completely squeezed to pieces. Before I got well on deck again, the vessel was filled. I stepped on the ice off the rail, and down she went. The ice closed over the *Queen (Regina)*, and she was seen no more after 15 minutes. The *Duke of Richmond*, of Aberdeen, shared the same fate. The *Pacific* of Montrose, went down on the top of her, and two Dutchmen alongside. The *Deptford*, of Sunderland, also went down at the same place; and the destruction of the vessels was completed in less than one hour's time. The *Agenoria*, of Dundee, is completely ruined—her timbers are broken, and she is making a great deal of water. The *Argo*, of Dundee, is nearly as bad. The *Victoria* was lying close by, and the men had their clothes on the ice. There were two vessels farther a-head, thought to be the *Rapid* and *Henry Holland*, of Montrose. The *Hero*, of Dundee, was lying at a great list (lying over on her side), with her colours flying, her *Union* down as a signal of distress. The *Vest*, P. T. R., and *Eagle*, were lying up there. The *Johnes*, *Ranger*, *Orb*, and a few more, further down. I advised the *Ceres*, Bruce, to run out again, which he did; but I do not think he would get round the reef. If the ice take another set, the most of the vessels will suffer."—(Standard.)

The following account of the capture of Ripoll, in Catalonia, has been sent by the General in command of the 21st military division, to the Minister of War, and his published in the *Moniteur*:—"A dispatch from Campredon arrived at Prats de Mollo on 29th May, stating that the Carlists entered at ten in the morning of the 27th, through a breach 20 feet wide, on which a part of the garrison were killed. The rest, with the Commandant, took refuge in the church of St. Peter, where they capitulated. No fewer than 2,500 balls were fired upon the town. On the 28th Ripoll was burnt to the ground, and upwards of 900 persons perished in the flames. The most horrible cruelties were committed. In one house 25 women, who had taken refuge there, were massacred by the bayonets of four Carlist soldiers. A mother surrounded by her five children, the eldest not more than nine years old, had them all torn from her, and four were killed before her face with the butts of the men's muskets, and the other was thrown out of a window on the second floor. The mother herself died of the wounds she received in defending them. Consternation reigns throughout the surrounding country. Women continue to fly into France for refuge."—The Catalonian correspondent of the *France Méridionale* of Toulouse confirms this account, and states that the Carlists who beseiged the place were 8000, and that the garrison was only from 400 to 500. The women contributed greatly to the defence of the place, which held out eight days, and was only taken after three assaults. The Commandant, M. Frise, behaved with the greatest bravery, and killed the officer who led the attack with his own sword on the breach. The *whole* of the inhabitants have perished.

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